REGISTERED No. 1—1877

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,791.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion........................ Rs. 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions........ 0 2¼ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 810 Tons, 112 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Muslipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month*.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden *	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL;
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,
2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES .... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P, nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to
KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 187 .

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ZOHRAB, Captain C. A. Bolstorff, are informed of its ARRIVAL from NEW YORK, and are REQUESTED to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1877. Agents Ship Zohrab.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood.	16th Apr.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,795 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	300	Capt W Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2 63	500	Capt G N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
41, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY PIECE GOODS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 41.

On account of the concerned.
40 bales grey shirting 8¼ lbs.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 13th April 1877.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE CELEBRATED FOOD SOLVENT.

DR. FARR'S LIME JUICE & PEPSINE,
A PERFECT REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH DISORDERS
ALSO FOR
HEARTBURN, SPASMS, GOUT, &c.

TESTIMONIAL.

2 Rosslyn Terrace, Hampstead, London.
20th September 1876.

My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine, in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
CHARLES J. F. RENTON,
Surgeon,
Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H. M. Ship Dreadnought.

To be had of all Wholesale and retail Chemists throughout the World. Sold in bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d., 4s 6d, and 11s. Sold Proprietors and Manufacturers, ROYLE & Co., 67 Barbican, London, E.C.

Agents :—TEACHER & Co. LIMITED
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

TO BE SOLD.

FOR SALE, at NAINI TAL, KUMAON, N.W.P., the whole of the undermentioned valuable ESTATES and BUILDING SITES, the property of Mr. T. MURRAY. The houses are nearly all rented for this season and are in first class condition. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with.

	the highest offer over	will be accepted.
BENWELL CASTLE	Rs. 10,000	do.
ALBANY LODGE	,, 8,000	do.
KENTON LODGE	,, 9,000	do.
PROSPECT LODGE	,, 11,000	do.
JESMOND VILLA	,, 9,500	do.
OAKOVER and COTTAGE	,, 10,500	do.
STAFFORD HOUSE	,, 11 000	do.
CHEENA HOUSE	,, 11,000	do.
CHEENA HALL	,, 9,000	do.
CHEENA PARK	,, 15,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on CHEENA ESTATE	,, 8,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on AYAH PATTA ESTATE	3,5 0	do.

The Kaladoongee Estate, at the foot of the Naini Tal Hills, comprises Two Large Pucca Houses and a number of Out-Offices, Stabling, &c., with a large garden and water running through it. The Estate is well adapted for a Hotel or a Winter Residence and can be viewed by applying to the MOONSHEE in charge. Price Rs. 10,000. For further particulars, &c., apply to

T. MURRAY & Co.,
Proprietors Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal.

Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal, 16th March 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Grey Australian Gelding, 15-3 high, 8 years, a very handsome and well mannered horse, a perfect charger with all arms, and has been regularly used as a cavalry charger from the time of his being purchased from the stables at Calcutta Rs. 1,000

A well-bred Grey Arab, 6 years 14-1½ high, a well broken charger, and goes in single harness, with dogcart and English harness in good order, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 14-1 high, aged, has been regularly ridden as a charger and carries a lady, can carry 14 stone, Rs. 560.

A powerful Grey Arab, 6 years, 1 -3 high, has been constantly ridden with Troops and goes well in a dogcart. Rs 600.

A bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 4-1 high, very fast in harness, with a Buggy in good order and a set of Brown Leather Brass Mounted Harness, turnout, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-1½ high, a splendid mover and would make a first-class cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2½ high, with excellent paces and promises to make a showy buggy or dogcart horse Rs. 500.

A pair of Dun country Ponies, 6 years, 13-2 high, go exceedingly well in harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Black Ponies, 6 years, 12-2 high, go well in double harness, Rs 4 0.

A very high caste Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast and active under saddle, and a most promising horse for the Turf, Rs. 500.

A well-bred and very handsome Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-1 high, up to 13 stone, a first-rate mover in either saddle or harness, Rs. 550.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th April 1877.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, APRIL 13,
NO PERFORMANCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 14th APRIL.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY,
CHARLES LECOCQ'S POPULAR COMIC OPERA,
LA FILLE
DE
MADAME ANGOT,
IN THREE ACTS.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
RIGOLETTO..Liszt.
And between the Second and Third Acts
a) CAPRICE AERIEN .. ..Wollenhapt.
b) L'ECLAT, GALOP de CONCERT .. .. ..Ronville.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 17th APRIL.

BENEFIT OF
MISS ELCIA MAY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL SIR R. MACDONALD.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Chairman,
H WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th April 1877.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES EIGHTY (80) per share for the half year ended 31st December 1876, declared at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company held on the 11th instant, will be PAID on and after the 14th instant, between the hours of 11 A. M and 2 P. M. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.) to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 28th March last, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 12th April 1877. Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CARNEGY'S
KACHAHRI TECHNICALITIES,
SECOND EDITION, Rs. 12.
AMERICAN MISSION PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

"It will be heartily welcomed by every journalist in the country and be of immense service to young officials, journalists and businessmen."—*Friend of India.*

"A very handy volume both in and out of Kachahri."—*Delhi Gazette.*

"A valuable help to the acquisition of useful, curious and interesting knowledge."—*Pioneer.*

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN........................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET. OFFICES, DWELLING PLACES and GROUND FLOORS fit partly for Offices and partly for Godowns, in Apollo Street. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKET.

FOR SALE, an English DOGCART with fast-trotting HORSE, complete Turnout price Rs. 450. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED, a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of CHAMPAGNE of the MONTEBELLO VINTAGE. Quarts, Rs. 33; Pints. Rs 36. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS :—

St. Julien	Q's.	Rs. 9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	,, 7	,,
Haut Margaux	Pts.	,, 7	,,
Chateau Belair	Pts.	,, 8	,,
Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	,, 9	,,
Haut Barsac	Qts.	,, 16	,,
BRANDY—L. Béchadés	Qts.	,, 18	,,
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin	Qts.	,, 30	,,
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts.	,, 4	,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

THE enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

CREDIT.		CASH.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
16 0	per Dozen.	15 12

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPERIOR HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR IN
BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS.

THE "BALFE."
BLACK—Hard rounded crown, extra curled brim.

THE "D'AOSTA."
BLACK and GREY—Hard square crown, narrow brim.

THE "DENMARK."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Hard rounded crown, wide brim.

THE "DEVON."
BLACK and GREY—Medium round crown, wide brim

THE "FOLKESTONE."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Extra tall, hard square crown.

THE "GENEVA."
BLACK and GREY—Tall square soft crown, stiff brim.

THE "HAMILTON."
BLACK and GREY—Soft rounded crown, stiff wide brim

THE "TALBOT."
BLACK and GREY—Soft square crown, extra tall stiff wide brim.

Cash Prices, Black and Brown, 7.8 ; Grey 8-8 each.

BEST SUN HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S UNIVERSAL HELMET,
Covered with best fine White Drill.
Cash Rs. 13, Credit Rs. 15.

ELLOOWD'S SHIKAR HELMET,
Covered with Brown Drill, a strong useful Helmet for the Districts.
Cash Rs. 13, Credit Rs. 15.

Ellwood's Patent
AIR CHAMBER FELT HELMET.
Double Felt throughout, inside soft and yielding, very light, comfortable to wear, and affording great protection from the sun.
Cash Rs. 17, Credit Rs. 19.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber
RIDING HAT.
With qualities similar to the Helmet.
Cash Rs. 14, Credit Rs. 16.

REGULATION HELMETS,
Hawke's and Ellwood's.
Best quality, silk lined, light and pliable.
Cash Rs. 18, Credit Rs. 20.

GLENGARRY CAPS.

TERAI HATS.

SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS,
IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

TREBLE GILT SPIKES AND CHIN CHAINS
FOR REGULATION HELMETS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC SERVICES
IN FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
TO-NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK
FOR EUROPEANS AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIVES.

ON ESPLANADE ROAD, NEAR QUEEN'S STATUE.
THIS AFTERNOON
AT 5 O'CLOCK
FOR NATIVES.

THE Gentleman Taster to the ROYAL HOUSE has again purchased from us for the use of THE EMPRESS OF INDIA a parcel of our first growth CLARETS, selected by our Mr. Cutler.

The following is a list of some of our Clarets direct from our own BORDEAUX CELLARS:—

	Cash. 1 doz. Qts. Rs a.	Cash. 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
MEDOC, an excellent cup wine	11 8	13 8	12 0	14 0
ST. ESTEPHE, a sound agreeable breakfast wine.	14 0	15 12	14 8	16 8
CANTENAC, a very superior breakfast wine	15 12	17 12	16 8	18 8
ST. JULIEN, an excellent dinner wine	17 12	19 12	18 8	20 8
LAROSE, a fine full-bodied dinner wine	20 8	22 8	21 8	23 8
RAUZAN, a most delicious after dinner wine	26 4	28 4	27 8	29 8
MOUTON, an unsurpassed after dinner wine	31 0	33 0	32 8	34 8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

11th April 1877.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

FOR SALE.

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THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

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The most effectual remedy will be found to be
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prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE.
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Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free ; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
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OF
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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL 1877.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
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CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
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North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following :—

AGENTS.

Bombay........Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; Treacher and Co. ; Badham & Co. ; Asquith & Co. ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Doolal.e........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kelner and Co.
London ....G. Street 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund.....“Neilgherry Courier” Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co. ; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ......Refreshment Room.
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NOTICES.

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
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FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

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BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the Club will be held in the Club House on SATURDAY, 28th April, at 6 P. M., to pass an amended edition of the Rules of the Club.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Towers and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have CANCELLED all the POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me separately to Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE and SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

COWASJEE EDULJEE.
Colombo, 15th March 1877.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply of PROVISIONS and FACTORY ARTICLES to this Jail, during the Six Months from 1st May next, will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 15th April 1877.

Full particulars may be had on application to this Office.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. M. SALAMAN, M.D., Superintendent.
Deccan, Central Jail Office, Yerrowda, 21st March 1877.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1876, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Treacher's Building, 10th April 1877.

THE TEMPLAR IN INDIA,
A BI-MONTHLY PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Per Mensem........................ 8 Annas.
Per Annum.......................... 6 Rupees.

For Advertising Rates, &c., &c., apply to MANAGER, Templar in India, No. 155, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL,
BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE following CARRIAGES are for sale :—
Broughams. English and Country Built.
Open Carriages, do. do.
Mail Phaetons, do. do.
Buggies, do. do.
Park Phaetons, do. do.
A very handsome Brake.
Dogcarts, country built.
Landaus, do.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by
MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the Matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION in Liquidation.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA......Official Liquidator.

Upon reading the orders made in this matter, and dated respectively the Fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the Twenty-second day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the Affidavit of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Financial Association, sworn on the Sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and on hearing Messrs. HEARN and CLEVELAND, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, I do order under Section 215 of the Civil Procedure Code that the persons named in the schedule annexed to the said affidavit, being respectively CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, do attend before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the Court House on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the Forenoon, to show cause, if any, why execution should not issue against them in respect of the said orders for Call made in this matter by this Honourable Court, on the Fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and twenty-second day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and that notice to such Contributories be deemed sufficient by advertisement inserted in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and two principal English and two principal Native papers circulating in the island of Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of April 1877.

C. SARGENT.

HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attornies for Official Liquidator.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations ; Commission allowed, Rs. 10 per cent. on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :
1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbaw Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
H. J. MEYERS & CO.'S (CALCUTTA)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING, AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All Orders to be covered by a Remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet..	Rs. 3-1	per lb
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 ,,	,, 2-4	,,
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 ,,	,, 1-14	,,
PEKOE	1 and 2 ,,	,, 1-10	,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,,	,, 1-6	,,
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 ,,	,, 1-4	,,

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 12th April 1877.

No fresh political news has come in to-day up to the time of writing, and a general feeling of suspense pervades business in consequence. The prevailing opinion seems to be that in this instance the reply of Turkey to the Russian intimation will carry with it the final decision of peace or war, and the disposition, therefore, is to await definite intelligence before entering into operations of any kind. Consols in London yesterday declined from 96¾ to 96¼, and French Rentes from 109 to 108⅞; Reuter at the same time reporting a semi-panic in the Stock Markets—especially in Russian Stock—caused by political uneasiness.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, the sales only reaching 7,000 bales, spot prices were nominally unchanged; but arrivals have undergone a decided fall, Good Omra, with the February-March shipment, via Canal, being quoted at 5¼d. per lb. As we pointed out yesterday, however, this quotation, low as it is, by no means expresses the extreme dulness of the Market. Private messages report sales virtually impracticable, and we can scarcely hope for any improvement while the present state of things lasts. If by any chance the present political crisis is tided over peacably, we may see a temporary revival of trade, but no important advance in prices can be looked for until stocks in Liverpool begin to show signs of contraction.

Yesterday's telegram from New York quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11⅝ cents., but Futures are 1/16 lower, July shipment being now at 11⅞ cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
	This week.	Last week.	
Wednesday's Receipts.	4,000	5,000	7,000 6,000
Five days' do.	17,000	19,000	30,000 27,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,758,000	......	3,844,000 3,250,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull. Coffee has undergone a decided drop, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being 3s. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, as also are Seeds.

At the usual weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday £265,000 were offered and allotted as follows :—165,000 to Calcutta by mail at an average of 1s. 8 95d., tenders at 1s. 8 15/16d. receiving in full, and £100,000 to Bombay by telegraphic transfer at an average of 1s. 9·01d., tenders at 1s. 8 15/16d. receiving only 9 per cent. These figures are about what was generally expected here, and show an advance of about ¼d. per rupee on the previous week's allotments. Bar Silver in London has improved in value in consequence, Reuter quoting 54d., but private messages give 54¼d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 13/16d. per rupee. Taking into account, however, the loss of interest at the present rate of money, Council drafts even at the enhanced price are the most favourable means of remittance to this side.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been very unsettled. In the morning it opened very firm with an advance of 1/16d. to ⅛d. per rupee and for a time it seemed not unlikely that a further rise would be established; but sellers of Private Paper having almost withdrawn from the market for the time being, the tendency at the close was, if anything, a shade easier. In the present state of the Money Market, however, we can scarcely expect any important reaction just yet. The Exchange Banks are undoubtedly short of funds, and although their present policy will tend to strengthen their hands, the movement will take some little time, and we may therefore look for firm exchange being maintained a little longer, although it is very evident that there are few believers in present rates lasting during the season or even up to the end of the current month. We quote now :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	1s. 9 5-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight...	1s. 9½d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been perhaps rather less pressure to sell. Demand drafts have recovered to ⅛ to 3/16 per cent discount, and in the Bazaar there are buyers of 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent discount.

Government Paper is very irregular, the unfavourable aspect of political affairs not only in Europe but on our own frontier rendering buyers indisposed to do business. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97¼ to Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅞.

The Share Market partakes of the general dulness; transactions to-day have been very limited and values generally are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays have been somewhat freely offered for sale and a decline of 2 per cent has taken place, the closing quotation being 39 per cent premium. In Land Companies Colabas are Rs. 5 higher but others are unchanged. Mofussil Company's shares have undergone a decline of Rs. 5. Spinning and Weaving Companies show an easier feeling. We notice a decline of Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey, Fleming and Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 5 in Colaba and Oriental.

The Cotton Market is difficult to quote. Great anxiety has been shown to sell and prices have been most irregular. In the morning a purchase of good Omra was said to have been made at Rs. 186 per candy F. P., but in the afternoon the same class was offering at Rs. 4 per candy less. Even at this reduction, however, we are still about Rs. 10 per candy over Liverpool arrival prices, and unless an improvement takes place there we must yet see a material decline before business becomes practicable to any extent. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready	.........Rs.	196	per Candy	f. p.
Good Omra.	,, ...	182	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	180	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	177	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	May	184	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	181	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	179	,,	,,

Freights, affected by the dulness in Cotton, are extremely quiet. For immediate shipment by steamer for Liverpool relets have been offering freely to-day at £1 15s., but even this rate low as it is does not appear to tempt shippers. By sail £2 2s. 6d. to £2 3s. 9d. are the current quotations for iron ships, but easier terms could have been made for a large line.

Piece Goods are very dull, and although nominally unchanged in value, prices are practically ⅛ anna per piece lower in the standard qualities of Grey Cloths, while for other descriptions it is difficult, in the absence of demand, to test the Market. Clearances, from the Bazaar are smaller than they were, and from first hands quite insignificant.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Orissa, 1,119 tons, Captain A. Seaton, sailed yesterday for China, with extra mails, and general cargo.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and sixty-five deck passengers.

The ship Algonquin, 1,234 tons, Captain Grey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 31st), with a cargo of 1850 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The ship Astronomer, 1,119 tons, Captain J Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (November 19th), with a cargo of 1,425 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

The Barque Andes, 831 tons, Captain W. Cockrell, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff (November 2nd), brought a cargo of 204 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The ship Devonshire, 1,519 tons, Captain D. Swan, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (November 21st), brought a cargo of 2,161 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Keily, Mr. McGill, Mr. Fielding and two hundred and thirty-six deck passengers.

The Barque Zohrab, 422 tons, Captain C. Balstroff, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Newyork (November 22nd), with a cargo of 2,606 pieces ceiling, 900 cases florida water, 4 cases pills, 600 cases perrills, 50 cases painkiller, 64 cases tobacco, 1,000 cases turpentine spirit, 10,000 cases kerosine oil, 17 packages clocks and 200 cases, oars 200 barrels rosin. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg, and Co.

ARRIVALES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Zohrab	Bolstroff	Newyork, Nov 22.
12	Oorun (s)	Baker............	Mandvee, Apr 10.
	Astronomer	Hughes	Cardiff, Nov 19.
	Algonquin	Grey	Liverpool, Oct 31.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Apr 9.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
12	H M S Euphrates...	Cuming	England.
	Orissa (s)	Seaton	China, &c.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Coast and Cutch.
	Pachamba (s)	Melvill	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Gwalior, to China, &c.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
6	Gads Hill	Bryon............	Point de Galle, Mar 7.
	Houghton Tower	Trumble	Kurrachee, Feb 12.
7	Sir J. Lawrence (s)...	Baldwin	Bombay, Mar 17.
8	Ashgrove	Macpherson	Havre, Dec 8.
	Kirkham	Coole............	London, Sept 25.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.			
6	Nepaul (s)	....	....
	Canara (s)	....	....
	Dablia (s)	....	....
	Madras (s)	....	....
	Geraldine Paget......	....	....
7	Howsang (s)............	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Sir John Lawrence—Mrs Day, Mr E G Little, 2 Masters Quine, Mr Waddle, 20 adults, and 1 child.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Kirkham—Ashgrove.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
9	Canara (s).............	....	Calcutta.
10	D. of Lancaster (s)...	....	London.

DEPARTURE.

Apr.			
9	Nepaul (s).............	....	Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S "Calcutta"—From Tuticorin to Madras—Mr Irvine.—From Colombo—Mr Brown.

Per S S "Goa"—from Calcutta to Madras—Capt A D Tayler.—From Coconada—Mr T Brandt Mr Mahoney.—From Masulipatam—Revd Mr Baker.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 12.

For Liverpool.

Aldergrove—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Newark—225 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.
Khersonese—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Dunnottar Castle—300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Mercia s—700 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass.
Whickham s—50 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 2,400 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 18 bales cotton, Sobaghchund Goolalchund; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and C; 58 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 100 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 100 bales hemp, Dyall Poonja; 3,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.
Europa s—1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Young and Co; 61 bales cotton, Esmail Abdoolrehman; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Zante s—25 bales wool, Jetha Lalljee
Virago s—5,600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.

For London.

Stag s—107 bales hemp, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Naples s—60 cases olibanum, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 9 bales hides, Mahomed Allana; 1 bale hides, Vuya Joomah and Co; 31 bundles hides, Hassum Noormahamed; 1 case peacock feathers and 50 cwts olibanum, Allimamed Hasum.
Malwa s—4,900½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 15 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

For U. Kingdom.

Dunalistair—12,455 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Clydesdale—100 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co; 87 bags coffee, Geo Lockhart and Co.
William Douglas—96 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
General Damviell—112 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
City of Dunedin—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Rossend Castle s—200 cwts B horns, and 13,465 cwts rapeseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.
John Clark—320 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

For Naples.

Europa s—700 bales cotton, E Spinner and and Co.
Siam s—6 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Parsee s—88½ cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co.

For Venice.

Siam s—3 bales hides, A Rowhona; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Falmouth.

Britomart—1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Trieste.

Siam s—450 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Genoa.

Assiria s—160 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—44 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 40 bales twist, Hajee Abdoolla Noor Mahmed; 25 bales twist, Tyabjee and Co; 20 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

1777 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 23rd April.
1473 Naples (s), Eaton—The Captain.
1035 Stag (s), Iliff—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1724 Europa s, Anderson—W and A Graham and Co.
1065 Marcia (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1074 Standard (s), North—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1464 Virago (s), Burkett—Killick Nixon & Co.
1124 Whickham (s), Brown—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1022 Zante s, Shilston—W Nicol and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1211 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1003 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1418 Oriflamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
1224 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1152 Tythonus, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1126 Rossend Castle (s), Turpin—Geo. Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1085 City of Dunedin, Kilgour—W. Nicol & Co.
1287 Centennial, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1288 Elcano, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1019 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
1499 Sternoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM or CONTINENT.

1186 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—Wallace & Co.
1361 Castlemaine, Williams—Killick Nixon & Co.
1686 Dunalistair, Langster—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1186 Hannibal, Brown—Wallace & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1547 Hindostan, Belvea—Killick, Nixon & Co.
309 Marie Alfred, Clero—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
523 Medina (s), Russell.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Selkirk—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

599 Britomart, Pearce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1232 Brogany, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

404 Espiegle, Rundle.
202 Raven, Marshall—Hajee Adam Sedick.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1018 Good Hope (s), Johnson—W. Nicol and Co.
1207 Menzaleh (s), Parker—Finlay Scott & Co.
1064 Petersburgh s, Barnestone—W & A Graham & Co.
1128 Seringapatam, Garrey—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1200 Ardenclutha, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1015 Parsee s, Sargent, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

1871 Siam s, Hazelwood—Mails, 16th April.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior (s), Babot—P. and O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

763 Starr Queen, Mackintosh—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

1039 Khorasan, Connell—Lyon & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

705 Stainsacre (s), Tyndall—Wallace & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

489 Fluellin, Livingstone—Volkart Brothers.
494 Loochoo, Sember—Knoop & Co.
595 Viola, Roe—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.

1139 Assiria (s), Boselli—C. Grondona.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
831 Andes, Cockrell—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1666 Ceila s, Holmes—Ewart Latham and Co.
1519 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
904 Hakon Adelsten (s), Boigh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes.
848 Mula s, Doert.
1159 Marathon, Jones
1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.
784 Sestos (s), Filmouth.
1242 South Minister, McFee.
1521 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
422 Zohrab, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

584 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
1268 Sparton, Tracy.
2303 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, April 11th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·874
Temperature of the Air....................................	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer......................................	76·3
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	77·1
General Direction of wind.........NW, N, NE, NW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	234.

HIGH COURT.—13th April.

(Before Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichundjvs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Syani.—Part heard.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Ha ee Abdool Raman Alli-rucbia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrisona and B—Edulgee Cursetjee C vs Edulgee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green).

Long Causes.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs. Dayal Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.
490-76—In person (Pauper)—Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhimba widow—N N Kothare.
269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B—Prescot and Winter.
244-77—R Skipsey—J J Boccaro and another vs J Boccaro and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare.
302-76—J C Cama—Heerjivun Moojee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Summary Suit.

334-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Thucker Heerjee Ruttonsey vs Dayal Goka and another.

Long Cause.

624-76—Rimington, H. & L—Barjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs. L. A. Wallace and others—Craigie, Lynch & O.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 11.

Brown, Major, Bombay Supt of Police, on leave, from Tanna.
Macdonell, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, from Kamptee.
Hunter, Lieut, Madras R A, on leave, from Kamptee.
Davidson, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on ——, from ——.
Drummond, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Hyg, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Ball, Lieut, Bengal 6th Bl Regt, on leave, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—April 11.

Drummond, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.

April 12.

Hay, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, to Mussoorie.
Sexton, Major, Bombay Asst Qr Mr Gl, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Lucas, Capt, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th April 1877.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 23rd Feb 1877, are published :—

66th Foot—Lt Edward Henry Fosbery retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy, dated 24th Feb 1877.

83rd Foot—Lt James Mitchell Johnstone, from the 64th Foot, to be Lt, vice H B Wardon, a probationer for the Indian S. C, dated 24th Feb 1877.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian S C.

Lt William Grenville Manuel, 68th Foot.

Capt E Wighton. No 2 Baty 6th Bgde R A, is appointed to command the Mhow Heavy Field Baty during the absence of Maj Pritchard on sick leave.

Surgn A K Stewart, general duty, Bombay, is transferred to general duty, Poona, travelling by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Foot (2nd Batn)—The leave granted to Col J Wilkinson, in G O C No 131, dated 24th Feb last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

66th Foot—Maj J Galbraith, to England, from date of embarkation for 15 months, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Lt J Monteith (Squadron Officer 2nd Sind Horse) to Bombay, from date of departure to 31st July 1877 to study the native language.

Royal Artillery—Maj E Staveley (D Baty 4th Bgde) from 1st May 1877 to 31st Oct 1877 to the Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.

Lt W G Phillimore (G Baty 4th Bgde) for 6 months from date of departure, to Cashmere, on private affairs.

Lt I D Wright (No 6 Batt 6 Bgde) from 16th April 1877 to 15th July 1877 in extension at the Neilgherries on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 12th April 1877.)

Military Department.

Maj R B Graham, 5th Bl Cavy, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn J Raby, Depy Sanitary Comsr, Northern Deccan Registration Dist, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 2, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Sub-Condr J Edmundson, Barrack Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

In continuation of G O No 252, of 31st March 1877, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 32 of 10th Jan 1877 :—

Col Joseph Miles, S C, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £3,790, from 10th April 1877 to be paid in England.

Under instructions from the Secy of State for India, Lt-Col Sir J Louis, Bart, Bombay Infy, is removed to the Retired List, with effect from the 31st Jan 1877, on an allowance of £180 a year.

Maj W T Brown, S C, Dist Supt of Police, Tanna, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 2 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Officers of the Army Medl Dept are brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Command from the 27th ultimo, the date of their arrival at Bombay :—

Surgn Maj S A Lithgow, Surgn Maj J Bonnyman, and Surgn Maj R W Forsayeth.

Capt H G Young, Rl (late Bengal) A Comdt, No 2 Mountain Batty, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lt-Col A Wardrop, S C. 6 months, medical certificate; Surgn-Maj C K Colston, 6 months, medical certificate, and Surgn-Maj A M Rogers, 6 months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified :—

Surgn-Maj E R Butler, 1st April 1877.

The following arrangements are made :—

Mr W Main, Carpenter, R N of Turret-ship Abyssinia, to perform the duties of Carpenter of Turret-ship Magdala in addition to his own, from 13th Feb 1877, inclusive, vice Mr J Main, discharged to Troop-ship Crocodile.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev A G Lewis, Actg Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 30th April (inst).

Political Department.

Lt J W Wray is appointed Assistant political Agent in Cutch.

Judicial Department.

For Govt Notification dated 16th March last, regarding the leave of Mr L Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers, and the appointment of Mr F Y Smith to act for him, read the following :—

"The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has granted leave of absence for nine months, from the 12th inst, to Mr L Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers, and H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr Frederick Yorke Smith to be substantive pro tem Attorney for Papers in winding up the affairs of that Office during such period, or until further orders."

Lt-Col W H Mason, Cant Mag at Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for twenty days previous to his retirement from the Service.

Mr L G Fernandez delivered over charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Patas, in the Poona Dist, on 24th March 1877.

Messrs G M Macpherson and A L Spens respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist Court of Kanara on 26th March 1877, before office hours.

Mr L G Ferdandez received charge of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Deorukh, in the Ratnagiri Dist, on 29th March 1877, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vithal Tikaji, Actg Mamlatdar of Sholapur, is specially appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Mag of the second class in the Dist of Sholapur under sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Rao Saheb Gajanan Krishna Bhatwadekar delivered over charge of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Deogarh, in the Ratnagiri Dist, on 28th March 1877, after office hours.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of "The Presidency Mags Act, 1877," H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C P Cooper, Presidency Mag, to be Chief Mag for the Town of Bombay.

Mr W Webb, Actg Presidency Mag, to act as Chief Mag during the absence of Mr C P Cooper, or until further orders.

Messrs W Wedderburn and H Batty respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna on the 1st inst, after office hours.

Messrs H Batty and W M P Coghlan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna on the 5th inst, before office hours.

Messrs H Birdwood and G M Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat Dist Court on the 4th inst, before office hours.

Khan Saheb Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati and Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Borsad, in the Ahmedabad Dist, on the 26th ultimo, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Babaji Lakshman Sawant to be second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge at Haveri, in the Dharwar Dist, vice Rao Saheb Manjunathaya Vithal, deceased.

Rao Saheb Shivram Milkant, Mamlatdar of Shahapur, in the Dist of Tanna, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class in the District of Tana under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr E J Ebden, Asst Collr in the Dharwar Dist, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Mag of the first class in the Dist of Dharwar, under Sec 37 of Act of 1875.

Revenue Department.

Mr W F Sinclair, C S, on special duty in Tanna, is transferred temporarily on the same pay and allowances to Kaladgi for employment on famine duty.

HM's Secy of State for India has allowed an extension of leave for six months to Mr G B Reid, Second Asst Collr, Panch Mahals.

Consequent upon the privilege leave for twenty days from 23rd Jan last, granted to Mr Nilkant Anant Joshi, second class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium, as notified at page 30 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette" of the 11th idem, the following arrangements were made for the conduct of his duties from 1st to 11th Feb 1877 :—

Mr Shapurji Jamasji Bhaunaggri acted as second class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium; Mr E H Aitken acted as third class Asst Com r of Customs and Opium; and Mr Pandurang Hari Vaidya acted as fourth class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium.

Consequent upon Mr A C Trevor having been directed to take charge of the Municipal Comsr's Office, the following arrangements were made for the performance of the Depy and Asst Comsrs' duties from the 23rd to 31st Jan 1877, both days inclusive :—

Mr H L Wright acted as Depy Comsr of Customs and Opium, P D; Mr Shapurji Jamasji Bhaunaggri acted as second class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium; Mr E H Aitken acted as third class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium; and Mr Pandurang Hari Vaidya acted as fourth class Asst Comsr of Customs and Opium.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr G Waddington to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kaladgi until further orders.

Mr C M Hogg to act as First Asst Collr of Dharwar until further orders.

Mr J K Spence to act as First Asst Collr of Belgaum until further orders.

General Department.

Surgn-Maj H R L McDougall, M D, of the 11th Regt N I, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to perform the duties of the Civil Surgn, Rajkot, in addition to his own.

Surgn J Raby to be Civil Surgn, Aden, vice Surgn W Nolan.

Surgn W Nolan to be Depy Sanitary Comsr, Northern Deccan Registration Dist, vice Surgn J Raby.

Public Works Department.

Lt C L Young, R E, Actg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, passed an examination in Hindoostani according to the Higher Standard on the 13 Feb 1877.

Maj A K Jopp, R E, Ex Engr in charge, Hubli-Bellary Railway Survey, joined his appointment on the 27th Feb 1877, before office hours.

Educational Department.

Mr Motiram Rajaram, Depy Educational Inspr, Kaira Sub-Divn, resumed charge of his duties on 1st March 1877, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra A Savanur, Depy Educational Inspr, Kaladgi Sub-Divn, resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd ultimo, before office hours.

Notifications by the Revenue and Police Commissioners.

Rao Saheb Trimbak Goyal, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Chopra, in Khandesh, is confirmed in his appointment.

Rao Saheb Pralad Krishna Shahane to be second class Mamlatdar of taluka Khed, in the Poona Collectorate, from date of demise of Rao Saheb Cesborao Utam, but to continue attached to the Office of the Revenue Comsr, S D, until further orders.

Rao Saheb Gopal Govind Ghanekar to be third class Mamlatdar of taluka Koregaon, in the Satara Collectorate, from 1st instant, but to continue to do duty in the Sangameshwar taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Sadasheo Bhave to be Probationary fourth class Mamlutdar of taluka Sangameshwar, in the Ratnagiri Collectorate, but to do duty, pending further orders in the Karad Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 4th April* 1877.)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Delhi on Monday, the twelfth day of Feb 1877, No. 1219, Private Michael O'Reilly, H M's 62nd Regt of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charges.

1st Charge—That he, Michael O'Reilly, on the seventh (7th) Jan 1877, being a soldier of H M's British Army, serving at Camp Delhi, a place in H M's dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, did, at Camp Delhi aforesaid, cause the death of James Scott, by doing an act with the intention of causing death, namely, discharging at the said James Scott, a rifle loaded with powder and a bullet, the said act being done by the said Michael O'Reilly while he was not deprived of the power of self control by grave and sudden provocation, and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property, and not being done by him as or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice, and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel, and the said James Scott not suffering death, or taking the risk of death, with his own consent; and that he, the said Michael O'Reilly, did thereby commit the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, punishable by the 302nd Section of the Indian Penal Code.

2nd Charge.—That he, Michael O'Reilly, on the seventh (7th) Jan 1877, being a soldier of H M's British Army, serving at Camp Delhi, a place in H M's dominions in India, at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidencies of Fort Williams, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, did at Camp Delhi aforesaid, cause the death of George Stratford, by doing an act which he knew to be so imminently dangerous, that it must in all probability cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death, or such injury as aforesaid, namely discharging at the said George Stratford, a rifle loaded with powder and a bullet, the said act being done by the said Michael O'Reilly, while he was not deprived of the power of self control by grave and sudden provocation and not being done by him in the exercise of the right of private defence of person or property, and not being done by him as or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice; and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel; and the said George Stratford not suffering death, or taking the risk of death, with his own consent; and that he, the said Michael O'Reilly, did thereby commit the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, punishable by the 302nd Section of the Indian Penal Code.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner, No 1219, Private Michael O'Reilly, of H M's 62nd Regt of Foot, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, No 1219, Private Michael O'Reilly, of H M's 62nd Regt of Foot, to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

G. A. Wilkinson, Colonel, President.

Delhi, 19th Feb 1877.

Approved and Confirmed.

Fred. P. Haines, Genl, C-in-C in India.

Jacobabad, 6th March 1877.

His E the Govr Genl in Council approves of the confirmation by H E the C-in-C, of the sentence of death passed upon Private Michael O'Reilly, of H M's 62nd Regt of Foot, and of the said sentence being carried into execution.

By order of His Lordship the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council.

H K Burne, Col, Secy to the Govt of India, Mily Dept.

Calcutta, 22nd March 1877.

This order will be read at the head of every garrison or body of troops, at a General Parade; and subsequently at the head of every European troop, company or detachment in India.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India.

P S Lumsden, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Dunderhead."—You would, probably, puzzle Bench, Bar and solicitors if you asked them whether any law existed forbidding the driving of more than four horses at a time in Bombay or anywhere else in Her Majesty's Indian territories; but a person driving a large number of horses together in the streets of Bombay might be open to the charge of endangering the lives of Her Majesty's subjects, as it would be difficult for him to properly control them.

"Curioso."—You must control your curiosity a little longer, probably. The end of what you call the case of The Separatists *vs.* The Cowley Fathers will be an evasive answer, which will leave matters nearly the same as they now are.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR, SURGEON DENTISTS, 12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Marriages.

JACOMB—RICH—April 12th, at the Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev Dr. Maule and the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Herbert Edward Jacomb, Esq., C.S., to Mary, second daughter of J. Rich, Esq., of Bombay.

MacKICHAN—MacRITCHIE—April 12th, at Ambrolie Mission Church, by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, M. A., assisted by the Rev. Richard Stothert, M. A., the Rev. Dugald MacKichan, B. D., of the Free Church Mission, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Malcolm MacRitchie, Free Church, Knock, Lewis, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

BAILEY—April 4th, at Cuttack, the wife of Rev. T. Bailey, of Piplee, Orissa, of a daughter.

MACKAY—April 6th, at Bogra, the wife of J. J. Mackay, of a son.

PUNCHARD—April 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain Thomas Punchard, of a son.

Deaths.

DELLOYE—March 26th, at Mockbarah Factory, Rajmahal, George Ferdinand, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G Delloy, aged 1 year and 7 months.

GARRETT—Mar 1 30th, at Delhi, Mary, the late wife of the late Thos. Garrett, of Madras, aged 67.

PYE—April 8th, at Calcutta, Captain Kellow Charles Pye, Royal Engineers, aged 34 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

We can easily understand that people who know how overwhelming is the might of the Government of India and how contemptible the resources of the Afghans should be amazed at or incredulous of the reported determination of the Ameer of Cabul to proclaim a holy war against the English rulers of India. But Shere Ali himself and his subjects do not appreciate the strength of their formidable neighbour. A generation has passed away since the restoration of Dost Mohammed, and the memory of the English occupation of Afghanistan only survives among the Afghans themselves in songs and legends which recount the victorious issue of the war of independence and the complete destruction of the invading force and take no note of the retribution exacted by the combined expeditions of Pollock and Nott. Gloss it over as we may, there can be no doubt that the fate of Elphinstone's retreating column was too signal a disaster to our arms to be effaced by the operations of an army of retribution which had no sooner recaptured Cabul than it made haste to evacuate the country; and to the imagination of the Afghans the history of the war of 1839—42 is probably pictured as a glorious repulse of the troops of a Power that had conquered the unwarlike inhabitants of the plains of India but could not face the free mountaineers who for centuries had been in the habit of regarding the Indians as an inferior race. Even in the bazaars of Bombay the Pathan traders from Cabul are in the habit of boasting that their country shook off the British yoke and annihilated the army that had tried to reduce Afghanistan to subjection. This mischievous delusion has been fostered by the timid policy of the Government of India, which since the Afghan war has almost invariably acted as if it were afraid of the Ameer of Cabul. Lord Lawrence would not support Shere Ali in the civil war amongst the sons of Dost Mohammed, for fear of committing his Government in some way to action beyond the frontier line of the mountains; and, since Shere Ali succeeded in crushing his rivals, the deference paid him and the gifts showered upon him have naturally raised him in his own opinion and made him fancy he could set any price he liked on his alliance with the English. If the history of the Umballa interview between the Ameer and Lord Mayo were written by an Afghan, it would no doubt be a record of the Afghan Chief's success in forcing the Government of India to pay him tribute. Again, the permission given to the Afghans to wander freely about India while Englishmen are strictly forbidden to enter Afghanistan could not but be misunderstood by arrogant barbarians, who would interpret such a one-sided arrangement as a proof of their superiority. What then, we ask, must have been the general effect of the policy of inaction on the minds of a people like the Afghans, who from the time of Mahmoud of Ghuznee to that of Ahmed Shah Douranee—a period of more than seven hundred years—had been accustomed to look upon India as a land abounding in wealth which they could plunder with impunity? Pent up within their own hills for nearly a century by the power of the Sikhs and the gradual extension of the English dominion in India, they have probably become impatient to gratify once more their old freebooting instincts. The communications lately made to the Ameer by Lord Lytton must have shown him that he can no longer play the safe game of intriguing with both Russia and England and getting money out of both of them, and that he must choose which of the two Powers he will have for his friend; and the hesitating accents of the Viceroy, who disclaimed any desire to use force in order to give effect to his wishes, has, we should fancy, led Shere Ali to imagine that he can frighten the Government of India into granting him very favourable terms. It is a good thing for India that he has come to this decision. Let these insolent borderers proclaim their holy war and venture to attack British India, and they ought to receive a chastisement which would have the best effect in calming men's minds in India and showing what is the real military strength of this Empire. At present, we believe the feeling among the native population that their English rulers dare not go to war with the Afghans grows stronger every day; and it will certainly not be lessened by the account, apparently trustworthy, which is given in the *Englishman* of the price actually paid for the pretended submission of the Kohat Pass Afreedees. We suspected that the settlement with those tribes was too quickly concluded to be lasting; and the *Englishman* now tells us that the Government of India has dishonoured itself by purchasing a right of way along a portion of the Pass from the defiant mountaineers. If Lord Lytton has done this disgraceful thing and allowed the Allahabad journal to publish a so-called "official" explanation of the arrangement which must, on this supposition, be utterly misleading, the Government of India is following fast in the footsteps of the incapable Ministers of Napoleon III. who, with the help of a servile press, deceived the French people and ruined the second French Empire.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has called attention to an Indian subject which has already occupied a place in the thoughts of politicians who take a decided interest in Anglo-Indian affairs. In alluding to Sir Richard Temple's appointment to the Governorship of this Presidency our contemporary takes the opportunity of drawing a comparison between that office and the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, and concludes that it might be just as well to reduce the two appointments to the same level. It remarks that the province of which Sir Richard is about to undertake the government is in most respects a decidedly less important charge than that which he recently quitted. For instance, the Bombay Presidency is very much smaller than the province of Bengal, its population much less dense, and the number of its officials much fewer. And, notwithstanding these facts, the Governor of Bombay draws a higher salary by £2,000 than the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. These facts, and also the fact that lately the Bombay Government has been compelled to differ on matters of policy with the Government of India, are sufficient to make the *Pall Mall Gazette* think that the Bombay Government should be degraded a step, and that Mr. Fawcett, who is considered by many to be a universal instrument for the eradication of every Indian evil, should at once give his earnest attention to the question. The Professor may think twice before he determines to ask Parliament to make the Government of India more absolute and autocratic than it is. He may question whether the good of this country, which is progressing slowly towards the light, would be served by the abolition of the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the setting up in their stead of a machine worked directly by the strings pulled by a Supreme Government situated in the Simla shooting-box or some other place tens of hundreds of miles away. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* proposal, if carried out, might tickle that love of squareness and uniformity which is strong in some people; to people whose intimacy with Indian affairs is not of the very strongest description, it would give facilities for the avoidance of mistakes in designating the different Governments of the great districts of India; and moreover—a more important consideration than the other two we have mentioned—it would supply Anglo Indian economists with good reasons for demanding that the salaries enjoyed by the present rulers of Madras and Bombay should be considerably reduced. What the Professor would have to do would be to consider whether the mere advantage of being able to call all the rulers of Indian provinces Lieutenant Governors, and a small saving in Governors' salaries, would compensate for the loss of independence which the change would effect in the Presidencies concerned. In view of the conduct of the Government of India in recent times he would not perhaps be far wrong who said that practically it would make no difference whatever whether the name of the Government of Bombay was such or merely a Lieutenant-Governorship; that the change would be a change in name only and not in circumstances; and that the Government of India would continue to go on, as ever, determined to have its own way, and yielding only when shamed into doing so by palpable absurdities and public criticism. Doubtless there would be much truth in all this; but nevertheless the Governments of Bombay and Madras do possess a quasi-independence, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts it, which enables them to correspond directly with the Secretary of State and to exercise a judicious caution in carrying out ill-considered orders sent by the Government of India from some remote part of the country—a caution which a Lieutenant-Governor would scarcely dare to exercise in his capacity of a mere servant of the Supreme Government. Our contemporary makes the occasional exercise by the Bombay Government of its quasi-independence a reason for thinking that this Presidency should be reduced to a Lieutenant-Governor's Province; but so long as the Government of India is not immaculate, and a moderately reasonable Government exists here, we think it is anything but undesirable that the Government of Bombay should, when necessary, take the liberty of discussing with the Viceroy an order the blind carrying out of which it might perceive would certainly prove mischievous to the welfare of the inhabitants of Western India. Friction makes light. No one knows this better than Professor Fawcett, and he would therefore hesitate to do anything which would make the Government of India absolute and prevent the subordinate Governments from rubbing their views against its and between them bringing out the truth.

That the Government of India is not perfect, and certainly not possessed of that far-reaching sagacity and sympathy which would justify the *Pall Mall Gazette's* contempt for the quasi-independence of the minor Governments, is conspicuously illustrated by the strange indifference it has been showing to the strong agitation about its own famine policy which has lately disturbed the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is now a fortnight since the *Gazette of India* contained a word about the famine—principally, apparently, because the Viceroy has been travelling to Simla. During that time Sir Richard Temple has sent to Calcutta valuable reports bearing on the condition of the people who are receiving sustenance at the hands of Government, and there is the greater necessity for these being published seeing that the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras has assailed Sir Richard's policy with virulence if not with veracity. Dr. Cornish, according to the telegram which a contemporary has received from Madras, but which is of doubtful authority, appearing as it does in a paper which deliberately ascribes to Dr. Hewlett day after day opinions he has not given utterance to, complains that the Government of India is suppressing his criticisms of Sir Richard Temple's policy, although giving prominence to Sir Richard's version of the case. He alleges also that the mortality among the labourers on relief works in the Madras camp has been during the last three weeks equal to 938·8 per mille per annum—an astounding rate which he is not far wrong in saying would have wiped out nearly the whole of the population in a year. Now, it is not the object of the Government of India to kill off the people in the famine districts, or to let its Famine Delegate carry out measures which are circumstantially alleged to have that effect. Doing so would be so criminal, so barbarous, that the idea need not be entertained. But what a terrible mistake the Government of India is making in laying itself open to such charges as are now brought against it by Dr. Cornish! Either Dr. Cornish is right or he is wrong. If he is wrong, why does the Government of India not show what proofs it has that he is? If he is right, it ought to have the honesty to say so, and to make such modifications of Sir Richard Temple's policy as will preserve the life which the Sanitary Commissioner in Madras says cannot be preserved under the present circumstances. As nothing like the results mentioned by Dr. Cornish have been displayed on the relief works in this Presidency, we are inclined to think either that Dr. Cornish must be wrong in his conclusions or that there are special causes, apart from starvation, for the mortality which he ascribes to the Government policy of relief. But, at all events, he has brought a serious charge against the Government of India, which Government, by its conduct, has given its numerous enemies a fair excuse for charging it alike with dishonesty and a wilful disregard of human life. The barrenness of the *Gazette of India* for weeks past as regards information about the famine now raging in the Deccan and Mysore is in itself a scandalous piece of thoughtlessness. Really, if the Government of India wanted to put a whip to scourge itself in the hands of all the discontented natives of India, it could not have carried out its object more effectually than it has.

Yet this is the kind of Government which the *Pall Mall Gazette* would like to see perfectly absolute, and in whose favour it asks Professor Fawcett to try to reduce the subordinate Governments to blind obedience to a Viceroy who is in turn the puppet of the Secretary of State! When Lord Northbrook advocated the centralization of all power in India in the hands of the Supreme Government, he had at all events this excuse, that he always attended closely to business himself. For example, when the famine of 1874 was raging in Bengal, he remained in Calcutta during the whole of the hot season, went through the famine districts himself, examined the estimates, took personal cognizance of everything that was done, and worked out general principles for the relief of distress in famines that might afterwards attack India. Such conduct as this forms a curious contrast to Lord Lytton's elegant *insouciance*. He has carefully abstained from going near the famine districts; and now he has gone to pleasant regions in the Himalayas, leaving Sir Richard Temple and the Governments of Bombay and Madras to fight out their controversies as best they can. Surely under such circumstances as these any pretensions of the Government of India to keep Madras and Bombay under strict control, and prevent the expression by its officers of any independent opinion, can only end in disastrous defeat. Englishmen will not be prevented from stating fairly their views on public questions whether they are in or out of the service of Government, and public opinion now in the country is much too strong for any Government to repress. An instance of this fact is Dr. Cornish's determination to have his views published, so that Sir Richard Temple may not appear to have it all his own way. There never can be any harm in getting at the truth through the publication of independent views. This is what the *Pall Mall Gazette* would make impossible, so far as the subordinate Governments in India are concerned; this is all that the Bombay Government has ever claimed, and, in exercising the right due to its "quasi-independence," there can be no doubt that it did good public service in criticising as it did, boldly yet courteously, the instructions given to Sir Richard Temple by the Government of India.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 23rd March.

We are going to have another inquiry into the principles and practices of the Stock Exchange, this time by means of a Royal Commission. Many persons will be disposed, with reference to the principles and practices of that wonderful institution, to parody the remark of the English skipper about the morals and manners of the South Sea Islanders :—"they have no principles and their practices are beastly." The truth is, the Stock Exchange is at present under a cloud and has few friends outside its own hallowed precincts. It has stood, metaphorically in the pillory for two years past, and every lousel and scurvy knave thinks himself entitled to fling a stone or a rotten egg at it. So before any inquiry is made it may be said to be already condemned in the estimation of at least a large section of the public. Nevertheless in the debate on the subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday night it found many supporters, including some who like Mr. Goschen, cannot be suspected of any wish to tamper with admitted evils or to encourage reckless speculation. The motion was at first opposed by the Government by the mouth of Mr. Stanhope, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and afterwards agreed to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who saw the current of opinion in the House setting strongly in favour of inquiry. I believe the proposal to be a complete mistake and think it a pity the Government weakly yielded, but they have a mania for Select Committees and Royal Commissions, and as the salmon of the Solway have got a Commission all to themselves, they seem to think the least they can do for the Stock Exchange is to give it one too. We are going to a ridiculous extreme in interference with business contracts, and each trade in turn seems to be marked out for its share of grandmotherly legislation. First there were the factories of the north, then the brick fields, then the coalowners, next the shipowners, next the sweeps, and now the Board of Trade have a Bill before the House to look after the underwriters and their clients, who are quite able to look after themselves. The Stock Exchange is added to the list, and after that I suppose we shall have the Inns of Court, the relations between solicitors and their clients, and doubtless, in due course, those between masters and mistresses and domestic servants. Almost the only member of the House who spoke words of commonsense on the subject was Mr. Goschen, who also happens to know much more of the subject than the amateur legislators who supported the proposal, but he confessed that he was opposed to the general current of opinion. It is a curious thing that in three countries so widely differing in character and habits as England, France, and the United States, precisely similar legislation should be threatened against the abuses of stock speculation. The French Chamber of Deputies, on the same day that the House of Commons discussed Mr. Yorke's motion for a Royal Commission, appointed a committee of 22 to investigate the circumstances of all the foreign loans brought out under the Empire, and to see what means could be adopted to guard the savings of the investing community without interfering with the operations of the money market. Only a week or two back the Pennsylvania Legislature had a bill put before them for the suppression of stock gambling, the aim being to prohibit "bear" sales—that is, speculative sales for the fall. Now in the United States, if anywhere, such a measure is needed, for gamblers go to a frightful extreme there, particularly in railroad stocks, but it is confessed that the Pennsylvania notion is utterly impracticable. In the first place, if speculation could be shut out from Pennsylvania it would simply cross the border to the next State; and, more important still, no law could be framed which would not easily be evaded within the State itself. We have found this out by the experience of Leeman's Act which was passed ten years ago to stop speculative sales of bank shares, but which is now acknowledged to be a dead letter. Yet we are at least as likely to obey a law as speculative Yankees are. The only good which a Royal Commission here will be able to effect will be to suggest certain rules which the Stock Exchange may be induced to pass, calculated to prevent the introduction of such financial monstrosities as the Honduras loans, and also the iniquitous "dealings before allotment," which enable promoters to create a fictitious appearance of value in the shares of the company they bring out. Even here, experience has already done nearly everything that is needed. There will be no more Honduras loans, and company promotion of the swindling sort has been knocked on the head for many a year along with the men who conducted it.

After a few days' optimism and belief in peace we have fallen back into a state of doubt, gloom, and stagnation. Russia is raising difficulties about demobilization, and so long as she does this we are entitled to say that she is not in earnest in desiring peace, but only wanted to gain time by sending General Ignatieff on his circular tour. This suspense does infinite harm to business, and nowhere more so than in Russia itself; her condition indeed is at present our best security for peace. Russian credit is gone; she wants money and cannot raise a rouble in the European markets; yet without money she cannot both wage an expensive war and pay interest on her debt. Even the Dutch, who are great believers in Russia, will not lend anything except on conditions which imply that the Emperor keeps the peace for five years. Some weeks ago, a Dutch banker went to St. Petersburg and offered a loan of £24,000,000, say 200 millions roubles, at 8 per cent., but he coupled this with the stipulation that Russia should at once demobilise and bind herself not to raise another loan for five years. To understand the mortifying, even humiliating, character of these terms you must bear in mind that the last loan raised in London by the Rothschilds only cost 5 per cent., and that before the Eastern Question became alarming the five per cent. loans stood at 103—that is, 3 preminum. Now Russia's credit has sunk to 8 per cent. with hard conditions to boot, and at that price she cannot get the money. Should she go to war a forced internal loan will be a necessity: the rouble will fall to 2s., perhaps even to the value of the rupee, and she will either have to stop paying her soldiers, or let her creditors go unpaid. So that there is ample inducement for her to pause before it is too late.

The silver market was in a state of panic on Tuesday, and sales could hardly be effected at any price; but on Wednesday, when it was found the India Bills went at ⅛ higher than had been anticipated, silver rallied too, and sales were made at 53⅝. It has since gone to 53⅞. All whose means in any sense turn upon the value of silver—that is, all, and there are great numbers in England not in business, who draw money from countries where silver is the standard—are in serious trouble about the fluctuations in this metal. Every one who has anything to do with the South American States is in this category as much as those associated with India, and I think the question is exciting even more interest than it did last summer. The newest contribution to the controversy is from the United States, where a Select Committee of senators and representatives, who have been investigating the problem, have reported in favour of a double standard on the French writer (Cernuschi's) plan, silver being taken as bearing the proportionate value to gold of 1 to 15½. The Committee, however, were not unanimous, and it is odd that one of the majority, Senator Nelson, represented the State which is the great producer of silver, Nevada, so it is not irrational to assume that personal bias coloured his decision. On the other hand, Mr. Boutwell, the late Secretary of the Treasury, voted in favour of a gold standard only, and I suspect this will be found to be the view of a majority in Congress, as Americans, like Germans, have an idea that a gold standard, as the most costly and dignified, best befits a great nation. One point, however, which this Committee made out to their own satisfaction is interesting. They found that the depreciation of silver was not owing to the production of Nevada but to the demonetisation of the German coinage, and this theory will now be generally endorsed here. It is remarkable enough that while we know we have received large amounts of silver from Germany during the last twelve months we have not had much from America, at least latterly, and it is also noteworthy that the production in Nevada has greatly fallen off. If the sales by the German Government have really been the cause of the decline in silver, it follows that their final cessation must have a very beneficial effect. I am therefore glad to say that, according to intelligence received here from Berlin, the present pressure of German silver on this market is believed to be the result of the concluding operations of the German Government, who desire to finish off the conversion as speedily as possible, to let matters settle down and business have a chance of recovery. If this is really the case we are within sight of the end of the crisis, for although Nevada and California may go on producing for some time, all experience is against the assumption that they will rise to the old level any more than California and Australia, after the first rush, made good their earliest rate of production for gold.

We have trials and scandals in abundance in prospect. Besides the one to which I formerly referred, involving the doings of the Argentine Republic and its agents and supporters in the Press here, the most spicy of all is promised in the shape of an action by Labouchere against the *Hornet*. The extreme appropriateness of the juxtaposition you will see at a glance. Labouchere, being a wasp, can most fitly be tackled by another insect of similar tendencies, so the *Hornet* and *Truth* have each got a foeman worthy of its sting. I am told that the *Hornet* which was first owned by an American, named Fisk, and then by a Mr. Hatton, has since passed into the hands of an officer in the army, but that the real inspirer of its recent attack on Labouchere is a well known Stock Exchange speculator, whose enmity Labouchere has secured by persistent attacks in the earlier numbers of the *World*. The ground of the threatened action against the *Hornet* is a series of articles assailing Labouchere, in terms which were certainly strong enough if not libellous, for certain passages in his life a few years ago as a promoter of companies, and the last of the articles contained facsimiles of proposals he drew up for a cab company which it was attempted to launch. The immediate result of this last article was a notice of action, which the *Hornet* announces it has accepted, retaining Serjeant Ballantine to defend it. Should Labouchere really go into the witness box—which I can hardly believe—we shall have some highly interesting scenes and disclosures.

The rivalry between the Atlantic Telegraph Companies has ended by the practical submission of the Direct Cable Company to superior force, and by the virtual though not nominal amalgamation of the two. The tariff will now be restored to 3s. a word. A new rival has, however, appeared on the scene in the person of Mr. Cornell Jewett, and his American scheme to lay a cable from Baltimore across to the Azores and thence to various parts of the Continent. Mr. Jewett tells me he has concessions not only from the United States, Congress having passed his Bill, but from Holland, Belgium, Portugal and various other countries. The capital he proposes to raise is 20 millions dollars, or £4,000,000, more than a third of which is guaranteed by a syndicate in America, of which Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, a man of high standing, is at the head. The strength of the rivalry lies in the support it will obtain from merchants here, in Liverpool and elsewhere, who want cheap submarine telegraphy.

The first experiment in the issue of the new Treasury bills was made to day, and yielded results favourable enough to the lenders of the money. The amount the Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted was £2,200,000, and he has got it all at rates equivalent to 1 15-16 per cent., the Bank minimum being 2 per cent. This is for three months bills. The six months bills went at the rate of 2¼ per cent., which at any rate shows that money is not expected to be very dear for a long time to come. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, by borrowing this £2,200,000 now, is spared the necessity of borrowing from the Bank of England ten days hence to pay the dividends, as he generally has to do.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

For the week ending the 4th April 1877.

H. M.'s Troopship Tamar arrived on the 1st and sailed on the 4th April, with officers and details for the China station.

H. M. S. Vulture is now in port waiting for orders.

The Italian gunboat Scilla arrived from Suez on the 4th April, bound for Zeilah.

17,204 camels entered Aden from the interior with supplies during the month of March.

The weather continues cloudy and more rain is expected.

J. W. Schneider, Brig. Genl.,
Political Resident.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

"Rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum."

Sir,—For my own part, so long as the scourge is laid on by the feeble hand that has apparently managed to tickle into print some of my brothers in the service, I am not unwilling to act the part of Davus in the quarrel. But in your leader of Friday, the 6th instant, occurs a statement which, though the service may not have a soul to be damned, still, as it has shown itself possessed of something tangible to be kicked, should in its interests not pass uncontradicted. You remark—"Because an Indian military man is as useful a servant as a civilian to the State, and the latter enjoys a pension of £1,000 a year." Now, Sir, I do not wish to dispute the fact of my numerous military friends being as useful to the State as I am. An optimist myself, I believe that all the creations of Nature, even the domestic bug, can justify themselves on the score of utility. But I would remark that strange as it may seem the bloated civilian does not get a pension of £1,000 a year. Originally the State granted him £600 a year and he made up the other £400 out of the sum he had paid to the Annuity Fund during his career (four per cent. on his emoluments) *plus* interest on the same at a rate by no means exorbitant, and should the principal and interest fail to reach the purchase power of an annuity for £400 he had to pay the difference. Lately Government has taken the Fund with its cash balance to itself, likewise the four per cent. monthly subscriptions, and now grants an amalgamated annuity of £1,000 a year. From this somewhat rough statement you will doubtless observe that a very tangible portion of the annuity of £1,000 has been subscribed for by the civilian pensioner; and taking into consideration the fact of many civilians owing to death and other causes never receiving any return for their four per cent. subscription, I doubt if you will be in a condition to affirm that the civilian pension is £1,000 a year.

FOX.

ENGINEERING, FINANCE, AND INNOCENCE AT THE VEHAR WATER WORKS.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—The Town Council must have been greatly edified on Tuesday last by the evidence brought before it of the engineering science and contractors' skill now so happily blended at Vehar.

The contractors' letter to the Engineer is a gem of unsophisticated candour; and its glittering facts are no doubt the result of a friendly conference and perhaps of joint labour; but the "sweet simplicity" of the sympathising Engineer, in forwarding it to the Municipal Commissioner, in suggesting that it should be referred to Colonel Hancock and Mr. Mathew, and the affecting declaration that the hardness of the rock has increased the contractors' outlay, and "has very unexpectedly robbed them of an anticipated profit," is a proceeding that was no doubt highly gratifying to—the contractors.

Of course, the startling discovery that the hardness of the rock has increased the contractors' outlay will be suitably communicated to the Institute of Civil Engineers, and to the scientific world at large; but although Mr. Justice Shallow avowed even in his day, that "good phrases surely are and ever were very commendable," it is quite impossible to conceive the rapture that would have been given to him, by the Engineer's wondrous phrase, that the increased outlay of the contractors "has very unexpectedly robbed them of an anticipated profit!" It is a phrase, Sir, not for an age but for all time; and will be of incalculable service to chairmen and directors of public companies, by enabling them to soothe desponding shareholders with the comforting assurance, that unlooked for circumstances have "very unexpectedly robbed them of an anticipated profit!"

The reception given by the Chairman of the Council to the joint appeal of science and labour, was most cruel; and forces upon us the belief that he would not have been at all sorry to have asked the following heartless questions :—

1st. Assuming that the character of the rock is not sufficiently indicated on the spot, why did not the Engineer or the contractor ascertain it, by a trial hole or two on the line of the tunnel?

2nd. Where, and when, and by whom, has a tunnel been made by working from one end only?

3rd. Would not the contractors do the work far cheaper with a shaft, and thus by working from three faces?

4th. Would they not do it at a lower rate still, with two shafts and six faces, by working from both ends?

Rude questions like these are only too common, and the plain fact is, Sir, that in these hard cold days there is no encouragement whatever given either to sympathizing and ingenuous engineers, or to suffering contractors.

The Chairman and the Council ought to be ashamed of themselves!—Yours, &c.

April 12. RUEFUL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

A JEHAD THREATENED IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, 12TH APRIL.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the Ameer has issued orders to the governors of the provinces to proclaim throughout Afghanistan that he, in conjunction with the Akhoond of Swat, will commence a religious war within a few days, and to invite all true believers to embrace this opportunity of evincing their zeal for Islam.

A telegram from Allahabad says that the rupture with Cabul is attributed to the discovery of the Ameer's attempts to excite a religious war in Kandahar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11TH APRIL.

Safvet Pacha (Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) has notified to the Montenegrin Delegates that the conditions of peace proposed by Prince Nikita are not acceptable to the Porte, the Chamber of Deputies having rejected them, but that the decision of the Senate is now awaited. In to-day's sitting of the Turkish Senate the question will be remitted for the decision of the Government. Much uncertainty exists as to the final decision.

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11TH APRIL.

The *Golos*, in an article to-day on the Turkish Question, says that the Russian army will at once advance if Turkey and Montenegro resume hostilities.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 11TH APRIL.

An Imperial order has been published, granting Prince Bismarck leave until August. In the meantime the Prince will be replaced by Herr Camphausen as President of the Council of Ministers, Herr von Bulow as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Herr Hofman as Chancellor of the German Empire.

THE INDIA AND COLONIAL MUSEUM.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL.

The *Daily News* states that the project for an Imperial museum for India and the Colonies has fallen through. The India Office has cut down the expenditure of the existing museum and its partial transfer to the British Museum is probable.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

General Henry Smith has been appointed Colonel of the 2nd Queen's Royals, vice General Edwards transferred to the 18th Royal Irish.

SEMI-PANIC IN THE STOCK MARKETS.

There is a semi-panic in the Stock Markets to-day, caused by political uneasiness, especially in Russian stock.

CORRECTION.

Telegram dated Constantinople 10th should read "Turkey will only consent to send an Envoy to St. Petersburgh and disarm if Russia agrees to disarm *simultaneously*," not immediately before as was given.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ISMAILIA, 11TH APRIL.

The Indian troopship Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Canal to-day.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollers .... 5 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been flat.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 108¾

Bar Silver 54

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12TH APRIL, 8.35 A. M.

Mail steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, 12TH APRIL, 10 A. M.

H. M. S. Arab left last evening for the Andamans.

GALLE, 12TH APRIL, 3.45 P. M.

Mail steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—12TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9½-5d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,,	1s. 9⅝ 16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 9⅝d.	,,
Sovereigns		Rs. 11-8 each.	

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 5th of April was Rs. 17,50,312.

MAJOR SANDEMAN is rapidly recovering from the effects of the accident he recently met with, and has been able to leave Gundawa for Shawl kote.

THE *Nord* says that, according to news from Persia, there is in the neighbourhood of Tauris a Persian army composed of 22,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studio of Mr. J. E. Boehm, on March 23rd, and inspected the equestrian statue of his Royal Highness, which is about to be cast for Bombay.

CAPTAIN SCOTT and his Sikhs have made themselves comfortable at Quetta, and the troops *en route* from the Punjab to relieve the original escort are slowly wending their way through the Belooch hills towards the Bolan.

THE French Clericals are now extensively circulating in the southern provinces of France sensational photographs, representing the Pope lying on dirty straw in a dungeon, with a brown loaf and a jug of water by his side.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Peshawur, 10th April :—

The Meer Akhor and Secretary have been requested by the British Government to leave for Cabul. Negociations have been finally closed. The Moustoufi, who was on his way to Peshawur as Envoy, will return to Cabul from Jalalabad.

The carriage and furniture of the Embassy are for sale.

THE much dreaded Colorado beetle is said to have at length reached Europe, having, it is stated, been discovered in a living state at Bremen, upon goods brought from New York. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs have given orders that precautions shall be taken to prevent its conveyance into England from the Continent.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says that Major Barlow is still at Suez under close surveillance, pending negotiations between the British and Egyptian Governments. Mr. Houghton has broken his parole and gone to Cairo, and is endeavouring to obtain compensation from the Egyptian Government for his detention.

AT Naini Tal, where he was to have arrived on Saturday, the Viceroy meets Sir Lewis Pelly, with whom he will confer on Cabul affairs. Sir Lewis then, according to a Calcutta paper, proceeds to England to take out the remainder of his term of two years' furlough, which was still unfinished when at Lord Salisbury's request he came out to India with Lord Lytton.

THE *Cologne Gazette* is informed from Odessa that torpedoes have been laid in the roads of Poti and on various points of the shore, as far as the mouth of the River Tsholock. The vessels passing are directed to keep at two Italian miles from the shore, and those wishing to approach the shore have to take a pilot. Torpedoes are also to be laid at the north of the roads of Poti as far as Noworojsijsk.

Truth says :—The Earldom of Oxford became extinct upon the death of the sixth Earl in 1853, but a claim to the title is shortly to be brought before the House of Lords by Mr. Robert Poer Weare, of Paille Castle in the county of Ayr. Mr. Weare claims to be descended from the famous Aubrey de Vere. From Vere to Weare is but a cockney transition, I suppose,—a case of "Spell it with a 'we,' Samivel."

A FEW days ago the Nizam left his Palace at Hyderabad for Moul Ali Paud where he made a short stay. There is a shrine on the hill where some rites had to be gone through on behalf of the young Prince. It is a practice among Mussulmans to leave a lock of hair untouched until the child arrives at a certain age when it is removed, after the performance of certain religious ceremonies. It was for this purpose, the *Deccan Advertiser* says, that His Highness went to the Sacred Hill.

THE Viceroy's speech to the Oudh talukdars has not been very successful as a lesson to the noble barons. We hear, the *Pioneer* says, that after it was over,—after His Excellency had retired with the comfortable assurance, no doubt, of having laid the spirit of insubordination and discontent, and reconciled all hands to the amalgamation scheme,—the Talukdars held a private meeting among themselves, and resolved to appeal against the Viceroy's decree to the Secretary of State.

WE hear with much regret of the death of Captain Pye, R. E. He died of typhoid fever in Calcutta on Sunday last. The Government of India loses in him, remarks the *Pioneer*, one of its most talented and valuable officers, and few men of his age will leave behind them such a circle of sorrowing friends, high and low. His rare combination of marked ability, tact, and sympathy is given to but few. All officers who have worked with or under him will feel that they have lost a true and manly friend, and a really competent leader.

THE native lad, who accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to England in charge of the elephant calf presented by the Maharajah of Bulrampore, has returned to his native place. He has adopted European costume and his relations have all cut him as they say he has become a Christian. The Prince in addition to the wages and food he gave the youngster made him a present of three hundred rupees. The lad, when asked if he would like to go back to England, replied that he would go at once. In preference, however, to staying with the Prince, he said he would like to go to the Zoological Gardens where every one who saw him spoke to him kindly and gave him "plenty too much *buksheesh*." The boy is only 12 years of age.

THE following telegram is published in the London papers, dated Teheran, March 18 :—

News received here from Erzeroum, dated the 6th inst, states that the authorities at that place are displaying much activity in preparing for the contingency of war between Russia and Turkey.

There is an incessant movement of troops towards the Russian frontier.

The reserves of the Fourth Army Corps have been called out for service. The regulars number 50,000 men, exclusive of 12,000 stationed at Batoum.

The fortress of Kars is strongly garrisoned, and Ardahar, a few miles to the north of Kars, is held by 6,000 men.

The Turkish forces are being concentrated with the view of resisting a Russian advance from Erivan.

The second line of defence at Saghanlee is strongly fortified.

The strength of the Russian troops on the frontier is estimated at 110,000 men. Reinforcements are reaching them daily from Teflis.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Peshawur writes :—"It would be interesting, I think, to mention the different rumours that are afloat about the outcome of the Conference. Most men are of opinion that the negotiations have entirely failed, and that the British Government has withdrawn its support, leaving the Ameer to depend upon his own resources. I think matters are merely postponed ; that there will soon be another and more important Conference. The Swat courier states, that a few regiments of foot and horse, on receiving orders of the Ameer, have marched to Cabul from Ealpora. This concentration of forces at Cabul has led some persons to believe that the Ameer contemplates aggression. Others believe that the detachments called for will be moved to Candahar."

EX-ANGLO-INDIAN journalists exercise some authority now-a-days in the home press. Mr. Barclay, late Editor of the (Calcutta) *Englishman* is now Editor of *Vanity Fair*. Mr. Watts, formerly also of the *Englishman*, is one of the Editors of the (London) *Standard*. Mr. Edwin Arnold, formerly of the Bombay Educational Service and a contributor to the Bombay Press, and Mr. Hooper, some time Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, are the chief men in the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Austin, formerly Editor of the *Madras Times*, is one of the regular leader writers of the London *Times*. Mr. Routledge, some time Editor of the *Friend of India*, is a contributor to several London journals, as is also Mr. Caldwell, former Editor of the Madras *Athenæum*, Dr. Birdwood, formerly of the *Bombay Saturday Review*, and Mr. Emerson Dawson, formerly of the Madras Press.

IT may be worth while to note that our telegram, says the *Statesman*, which stated that the Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was fired at in the Kohat Pass, although it was so confidently contradicted by a contemporary, was substantially correct. The date of the occurrence seems to have been the only point on which there was some confusion. It appears that this gentleman was preceding the Lieutenant-Governor through the Pass, and that matchlocks were fired, fortunately without effect, across the road. Not much notice has been taken of the incident, however, as the party of the Lieutenant Governor afterwards passed through in perfect safety ; the Afreedees were respectful, and expressed regret for the shots which, they said, were a mistake. The jirgahs cannot, we may concede, control from mischief all the blackguards of the tribe, and may be absolved from any complicity in this "mistake"; it is a mistake, however, which might very well have been fatal, and might at the last moment have upset all the arrangements.

ACCORDING to the Italian correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Jesuits are working hard to restore the dynasty of Napoleon, both from hatred of the Republic and from M. Rouher's promise to the Pope to reduce Italy to the *status quo* before 1870. Arrangements for this end have been secretly formed through Cardinal Chigi and the Jesuits with the Empress Eugenie and M. Rouher, countenanced, it is reported, by Prince Bismarck. A similar policy is being hatched by the Jesuits at St. Petersburg, where the Ambassador's pro-Bonapartist activity seems unabated by any sense of its hurtfulness to Italy. Padre Pierling, acting under orders of Padre Beckx, writes from St. Petersburg that the Czarewitch is very favourable to Napoleonic restoration in France. Padre Pierling's letter has been distributed extensively. The representatives at the Courts of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Spain, share similar sentiments.

IN the course of a long and favourable review of Mr. Allardyce's book "The City of Sunshine," the *Examiner* remarks :—"An excellent life-picture is Mr. Eversley, the collector, an Anglo-Indian of the old-fashioned type, who gets lectured by the enlightened modern newspapers for his rough-and-ready manner of deciding cases ; and his inferiority to a model young civilian, Muffington Prig, whose reports are always drawn up with faultless regularity, and who could never fail to answer positively the inquiry of the Government how many punkah-wallahs had been vaccinated in his district during the last twenty years ! But every page of Mr. Allardyce's charming novel contains some happy idea or description worthy of perusal. Amongst the many sweeping charges made against that well abused entity, the British public, a very common one is that it refuses to take a lively interest in India. But this accusation is no longer well founded ; there is a growing desire to know and understand India better, and a few more such romances as 'The City of Sunshine' would do more both to sustain and satisfy the increasing interest felt by all cultured Englishmen in the far Asiatic home of so many of their countrymen than a whole library of reports and elaborate descriptions of viceregal durbars and political skirmishes from the pen of Muffington Prig, whether official or otherwise."

A STRANGE story comes from the north of Spain. A moribund landed proprietor, notwithstanding the entreaties of his family and friends, refused to receive the consolations of religion. His family, thinking they had overcome his scruples, sent for the parish priest ; but upon his arrival the sick man declined to receive him, and the priest withdrew, declaring that the devil would come in person to carry off so hardened a sinner as soon as he was dead. A few hours afterwards the sick man died, and while the family were watching over the body the door of the room was opened with a great noise, and there appeared upon the scene a personage arrayed in red, brandishing a pitchfork, dragging a long tail after him, and smelling very strongly of sulphur. His appearance created so much terror, that the women present fainted and the men rushed out of the room by another door. A man servant, hearing the screams, and thinking that thieves had broken into the house, armed himself with a revolver, and made his way to the room from whence they proceeded. For a moment he, too, was terrified by the appearance of "the devil" who by this time had got the body in his arms ; but mastering his fears, he fired three barrels of his revolver at him, and the supposed devil, who fell to the ground, proved to be the parish sexton, who, by the orders of the priest, had disguised himself, as he conceived, as Satan. He was quite dead when picked up, and four priests, who are suspected of complicity in this attempt to work upon the superstitious feelings of the family of the deceased, have been taken into custody.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says news has reached London that the body of the missing Abyssinian Envoy, about whose treatment by the Egyptian Government an inquiry was lately made in Parliament, has been found on the shore at Massowah. It was sewn in matting, and, says the report, "it is evident that the envoy had been murdered by the Egyptians." It is apparent that that is the belief of the Abyssinians ; for they seized an American staff engineer (Colonel Mitchell) and fifteen Egyptian soldiers and murdered them in retaliation. King John declares he will not listen to any terms of peace until the Khedive evacuates Abyssinian territory and cedes the port of Massowah.—Mr. Bourke, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons on March 22, said—I have to state that the latest information we have respecting Colonel Gordon is dated a very few days back, and is by telegraph from Cairo. The Consul General states that Colonel Gordon has full powers given to him by the Khedive to make peace with Abyssinia. I am sorry to say that it is impossible to state now whether any question regarding the cession to the Abyssinians of the port of Massowah will be part of those negotiations, but we are informed that Colonel Gordon is instructed to negotiate for peace upon the basis that a large reduction of customs duties shall take place at those ports through which Abyssinia receives her goods, and therefore we are under the impression that Colonel Gordon will negotiate for peace upon that basis. Then the hon. member asks about the friendly relations between Abyssinia and this country. I have only to state that her Majesty's Government have no wish that our relations with Abyssinia should be anything but most friendly. At the same time I would remind the hon. member (Mr. Potter) that we have had experience in this country of Abyssinia, and of the danger of placing consuls where it is inconvenient and almost impossible to give them proper protection.

WITH regard to the condition of the labourers on the Ashti Tank the Sanitary Commissioner reports that, on the 8th instant, he proceeded to Yewti, where the dam of the Ashti Tank is under construction. The total number of people on the work was 13,910, including men, women, and children, besides 3,785 children under 7 years of age. On the 9th instant, made an inspection of the people and of the camps. Feels glad to be able to report that he considers the physical condition of the people, on the whole, satisfactory. He did not see a single person—man, woman, or child—who showed any symptoms of actual starvation. On the contrary the people appeared to be regaining their usual strength. The children looked happy and merry. With regard to the amount of labour exacted, it appeared evident to him that great care has been taken to proportion the tasks to the strength of the individuals, so that the labourers looked cheerful and contented, and worked at their allotted tasks without murmur. States that the camps had been laid out in accordance with the instructions he had given, but that the Mhars' and Mangs' encampment had been placed in an objectionable site. The latrine arrangements, too, were such as he did not approve of, and which did not appear to have been properly supervised. Adds, however, that the stringent arrangements now ordered will place these matters on a satisfactory footing hereafter. In conclusion, urges again the pressing necessity for removing the village of Yewti, and expresses a hope that the new village may be laid out on proper sanitary principles. On this report the Government passed the following Resolution :—"Government are very glad that the Sanitary Commissioner is able to give so good an account of the condition of the people employed on this large work. The sanitary arrangements in the camps should be attended to in the manner suggested by Mr. Hewlett. Orders have been issued as regards the removal of the village of Yewti."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—"The scene which took place on the conviction of Lord Marcus Beresford at the Middlesex sessions yesterday was the reverse of edifying. On the sentence itself we have no other remark to make except that a fine of £100 cannot, in our opinion, be considered as at all excessive. It is doubtless very irritating to a young man of spirit to have his veracity impugned by a money-lender to whom he is paying interest at the rate of £25 a month on a loan of £1,000 nominal ; but he must not for that reason be allowed to take the law into his own hands, and vindicate his honour by committing an assault. And the strong animus in favour of the assailant displayed by too many of those present in the court is not creditable to English respect for law and order. Mr. Tidy may be an object of just dislike to many people, but he has as much right to be protected from personal assault as any other person carrying on a lawful if disreputable trade ; and even those who most detest his profession should learn to subordinate their private prejudices to their sense of the public duty incumbent upon every one to discourage acts of illegal violence. What we most regret, however, in the whole affair is the course taken by certain of the magistrates present. Since it is usual to allow prisoners convicted under such circumstances as Lord Marcus Beresford to go free upon finding security for the payment of the fine and costs imposed upon them, Lord Marcus Beresford had a right to the benefit of the privilege ; but it was no part of the duty of his judges to take upon themselves the office of his private friends, and it was, in our opinion, a grave mistake on their part to take such a step. The spectacle of the magistrates contending with each other for the privilege of offering bail for the defendant was far from being a seemly one, and we hope never to see it repeated. Whatever its motive may have been, such conduct is calculated to create grave misconception in the minds of that portion of the public who were not represented by the cheering mob in court ; and as it was, the judicial reproof addressed to the spectators lost much of its force in coming from a judge who had just told the defendant that 'he was happy to say he would not be detained in custody even for a night.'"

THE following version of the settlement of the Kohat Pass dispute is published by the *Englishman* :—

If we are not incorrectly informed, matters on the North-Western Frontier are not in that halcyon state in which it has pleased some of our contemporaries to clothe them. We quite believe that a *quasi* settlement has been arrived at with the tribes more immediately connected with the Kohat Pass, but whether the peace will be a lasting one seems still very doubtful. These gentry were, it is true, blockaded for about fifteen months, but it is problematical if this nominal blockade had any real effect on their ultimate so-called submission, as almost up to the last, though threatened with all the reprisals that lay within the reach of a strong Government, should they persist in their obstinacy, they firmly adhered to their determination not to allow one inch of their jealously guarded road-way to be interfered with by the Engineers of the Sarkar. A *deus ex machina* then came to the salvation of our prestige and the relief of the nearly desperate Deputy Commissioner in the shape of a local magnate—Bahadur Sher Khan, since for these services created a Nawab by a grateful Viceroy—who, after a great deal of persuasion, succeeded in inducing a jirga (council of elders) to come in for a "palaver" with the Civil Officer. But despite many conferences, the jirga remained obdurate, and the Deputy Commissioner well nigh abandoned himself to despair. In the end, Bahadur Sher Khan succeeded in getting them to allow of a road being constructed from the top of the Kotal down to Nasr Beg ka Talao, a little bit of about half a mile on the Peshawur side of the pass.

But then another difficulty arose. The Sherakis, who are the virtual possessors of at least a portion of that part of the pass, were by no means pleased with even this partial concession, and such of their representatives as were with the jirga abruptly left Kohat and the deliberations, taking the opportunity of giving us a parting kick by firing down on Fort Garnett as soon as they had reached the safety of their own hills. But we have got our half mile, and with that we must be content. So, on his visit to Kohat, Sir Henry Davies ratified all that had been done by his lieutenant, consented to be satisfied with the very partial concession to our original demands, raised the subsidy of the Pass-Afreedees by a grant of three thousand rupees per annum, released many of their number who had been apprehended in British territory, exempted them from paying the eighteen thousand rupees—the amount at which was estimated the loss to British subjects during their hostility to the British Government, and finally granted a free pardon to all murderers—British outlaws—who had taken refuge among them.

Such we believe to be the true history of the "Settlement of the Kohat Pass question" ; and such as it is, we leave it to the comments of our readers. The fact of the new Lieutenant-Governor proceeding to the frontier so soon after his accession to office, gives strength to the surmise that all matters have not as yet been settled on such a permanent footing as was announced.

THE following important letter from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* shows such a remarkable prevision of the course events have since taken, and explains so clearly the reasons why they must take that course, that it is even now well worth reading. We know that at Constantinople also, two months ago, the general expectation in well-informed quarters was that war would be declared on or about the 15th of April. That very date was mentioned in a letter received last month by an officer holding a high appointment in India from a member of the diplomatic body at the Turkish capital :—

ST. PETERSBURG, THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 22

I must still adhere to the opinion expressed on first arriving here—that while every effort is being made to avoid it, war is still inevitable, simply owing to the logic of the situation. That logic may be summed up in the words, the condition of Turkey. Until a change takes place in the present condition of Turkey peace for even a year is impossible.

Here is the situation at present. I telegraphed to you some days ago that England and Russia had agreed to disregard one question, viz, who should disarm first, Russia, or Turkey, remarking that there ought to be no difficulty about this, as Turkey would probably be glad to disarm soon. The difficulties in the way of Turkey disarming seem, however, almost insurmountable. She cannot disarm until peace is made with Montenegro. It would seem that the popular outcry against the claims of Montenegro is so great that the Government dares not grant them. Prince Nicholas, for his part, has the sanction and the authority of Europe in support of his demands, which Europe cannot easily withdraw. It would be impossible for Russia to demobilise until Turkey disarms, because Turkey could then throw her whole army against Montenegro and crush the gallant little State, a result which no Russian, even of the peace party, will contemplate for a single moment. Russia would rise as one man if she thought such an idea was contemplated. Prince Nicholas knows this very well. If he yields an inch, it is because he really wishes to avoid war ; but the more he yields the more the Turks think he will yield and the more arrogant and insolent they grow. Do not think that Prince Nicholas will yield everything, knowing as he does he can call the Russian army to his rescue. That he has yielded so much shows his extreme moderation and great desire to avoid war, but there is a point beyond which he will not go. Unless the Turks can be brought to their senses, I see no issue but an appeal to arms. The whole question lies in the action of Montenegro and the Porte. With them really rests the decision of peace or war. The Russian Government cannot influence Prince Nicholas beyond a certain point, because he can appeal to a greater power than the Russian Government, that is the Russian people.

Meantime the diplomatists are engaged on a Protocol which cannot affect the real obstacle to peace, splitting hairs, drawing fine distinctions about the meaning of words, turning round and round the same point, like squirrels in a cage, and making as much progress as a horse in a treadmill. There are two games being played in Europe just now—the diplomatic game in London, the game of events in Turkey. There is not the slightest connection between them. The issue of one will not have the slightest effect upon the result of the other. Russia, I have every reason to believe, will not disarm until peace has been made with Montenegro, and Turkey demobilises. Negotiations have been turning on this point for the last week or ten days without so far any prospect of success. Whatever view is taken of the situation there is only one issue, coercion, if war is to be avoided. The Turks must be forced to make peace with Montenegro, forced to given guarantees for their better conduct in future.

This is the price at which a European war may be avoided. My belief is that unless peace be made with Montenegro, and Turkey demobilises by the middle of April, the Russian army will cross the Pruth.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21ST MARCH.

THE Parliamentary era of Turkey was inaugurated yesterday at Dolmabagtche. The ceremony took place at the Palace in preference to the Dar-el-Zanoum—the Parliament-house—to suit the exigencies of Court etiquette, in which notions of exclusivism for the person of the sovereign so strongly predominate. In consequence it was judged more befitting the dignity of the Caliph that the representatives of the nation should go to him instead of he to them, and the grand Throne-room of Dolmabagtche was yesterday the scene of a striking and magnificent State-pageant. The room which connects the two wings of the Palace is of vast dimensions ; the ceiling, supported on columns of Ionian architecture, rises into a lofty dome. The ornamentation of the hall is white and gold, except on the dome, where the artist's fancy has led him astray in the untasteful combinations of flowers, draperies and scrolls he has produced ; the great distance, however, which separates the dome from the beholder's gaze below, softens the imperfections of the painting. A line of riflemen in green lined the sides of the hall ; second to them came the Halbudins of the Sultan in scarlet and gold, red velvet caps and tall waving plumes. In the centre of the room, facing the throne, stood the Senators to the right, the Deputies to the left. At a short interval behind and on the sides were grouped General officers in scarlet trousers and blue coats covered with stars and gold lace ; Ministers and State dignitaries resplendent in gold embroidery ; the Sheik-ul-Islam, with his ulemas of various grades in their purple, brown, and green robes, white turbans striped with gold, and gold scarfs ; the Grand Rabbi with his priesthood ; Greek and Armenian Patriarchs, Bishops and ex-Archs, decked in the gorgeous vestments of the Eastern Churches. The Diplomatic Body, bereft of its heads, still formed a numerous group and had places specially assigned to it. When this large assemblage, summoned from all parts of the Padishah's dominions, and representing all the nations and creeds of the Empire, was gathered together, the signal was given by the firing of salutes that the Sultan was coming. The door leading into his appartments opened and Kiamil Beg,—master of ceremonies, a bunchy little man—preceded His Majesty walking backwards. Abdul Hamid was attended by his two brothers, Reshad and Kemal-e-din. A numerous suite of officers of the Imperial Household followed and ranged themselves behind the Sultan. All eyes were turnrd on the Padishah, the many rumours respecting his sanity had intensified the feelings of curiosity or interest—as it may be—which he inspired. My feeling—and I believe it was shared by all Europeans present,—was one of bitter disappointment. A Sultan with an uncertain gait, a shuffling walk, downcast eyes, a countenance expressive of no feeling, no emotion, possessing no dignity of look or courage, is decidedly a mistake. And so we all thought as we watched his slow and weary progress from the door to the throne. The throne is of solid gold, and in its ample proportions His Majesty might have found a few minutes' rest ; but he stood, furtively raised his eyes, and beckoning with an awkward sign of the hand to his Grand Vizier, gave him the scroll containing his speech, to be read by his Secretary, Said Pasha. The reading of the speech lasted over 20 minutes, and during that time the Imperial countenance maintained its expressionless attitude, the weary legs seeming to bend under the weight of the Imperial person which is slight and fragile. The speech ended, the Herald sang out their "Long life to the Sultan," and His Majesty, raising his hand to his lips and forehead—the Turkish salutation—dragged himself out of the room as he had come in. The ceremony was over, and in a few minutes the vast throng had silently melted out of the hall, leaving the impression that a great opportunity had been allowed to pass away. Abdul Hamid had made his first appearance in public as a Constitutional Sovereign as far as forms go. He had taken rank among Constitutional monarchs, but His Majesty's look of abstraction, of utter indifference, hardly of comprehension of the scene in which he bore the principal part, filled one with gloomy forebodings, disheartening alike to the friends and bondholders of Turkey. To have created a contrary impression, the Sultan need only have looked manly and dignified, have followed the reading of his speech with intelligent interest and to have shown by look, gesture, or manner, that he was prepared to lead the way, in the hand to hand struggle, which the representatives of the nation will have to wage with abuses and corruption. And yet we are assured, on trustworthy testimony, by Hobart Pasha and others who have held personal intercourse with the Sultan, that the inanimate black bearded figure which played its part to such disadvantage to itself in yesterday's pageant, is not the Abdul Hamid of ordinary occasions. These witnesses bear evidence, as already mentioned last week, to the simple gentleness of his disposition, to his sincere desire to promote the welfare of his people and his anxiety to be shown the right path to this end. Unfortunately the men about him—Mahmoud Damad and Redief Pasha—are not likely to enlighten the Imperial mind. With blind disregard to his own interests, the Sultan turns a deaf ear to the repeated warnings conveyed to him respecting the evil influence exercised by these two men. "If I may not choose my own friends but have to yield even in that matter, I may as well make room for my successor at once." is his answer. That he will be taken at his word, should he insist on retaining the objectionable Pashas in power, is highly probable. Mischief of some kind has been secretly brewing since Midhat's dismissal, vague rumours are gradually acquiring consistency, and I am told that last evening the prayer for the Sultan was omitted in the mosques—an ominous sign always portending evil to the reigning Caliph. For the last eighteen months the people have sunk deeper into the depths of misery. There is an end to endurance, even in the patient Osmanlee, and hunger and want are at all times strong incentives to action. The people naturally look to their rulers for redress so long as a strong and trusted hand was at the helm, the people hoped and waited in silence, believing that the new era, opening before them, would assuredly bring them relief in due time. Since then the re-assertion of the Palace party, its selfish and narrow-minded views and its well-known opposition to progress have shown the people the inutility of further hope, and agitators are not wanting—with a smattering of knowledge of the revolutions in other countries—to persuade the suffering classes that the remedy is in their hands if they only knew how to use it. "Abdul Hamid, the first servant of the State," as a go-ahead Pasha lately designated the Sultan in a public speech, had been tried and found wanting. The Sheik-ul-Islam will look again in his Koran, and he will surely discover the verse as in the case of Abdul Aziz and Murad applicable to the occasion, and showing the expediency for making another change in the sovereignty. The Ottoman students, in imitation of their European brethren, swell the number of the discontended, and Redif Pasha, who is hated as much by the army as by the people, has decreed the removal of the military school to Adrianople ; a similar change has been advised for the principal schools of Softas. These measures will increase the irritation against the Government, and they will probably precipitate the catastrophe they are intended to avert.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Though the former disease remorselessly attacks the young and the robust, and the latter ruthlessly selects its victims from the weak and delicate, the same medical treatment will infallibly cure both complaints. After the affected parts have been diligently fomented with hot brine, and the skin has been dried, Holloway's Oitment must well and perseveringly be rubbed in for a few minutes twice a day, and his Pills must be taken according to the printed directions wrapped round each box of his medicine. Both Ointment and Pills are accompanied by instructions designed for the public at large, and no invalid who attentively reads them can now be at any loss to doctor himself successfully.

BOMBAY.

FAIR AT PARELL.—The annual fair of the Wagashawree's Temple commences from to-day and will continue till Monday following.

SPECIAL JURY.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are reminded that their attendance is required at the High Court this morning. Gentlemen of the Common Jury will not be required till to-morrow morning.

VAGRANTS.—Two Europeans, named Henry Burns and James Cunningham, were yesterday declared vagrants at the Fort Police Court by Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE OF BOMBAY.—Under the provision of Section 9 of "The Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877," His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. Cooper, Presidency Magistrate, to be Chief Magistrate for the Town of Bombay.

YACHTS AND SMALL CRAFT.—Royal Artillery practice will take place this afternoon from the 9-inch battery at Middle Ground and from the 10-inch on board the Magdala. Yachts and small crafts should keep clear of the south and south-east sides of this island and floating battery.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd April 1877 was Rs. 2,26,30,604 ; add silver received during the week, Rs. 5,38,434. The sum of Rs. 22,05,868 in new coin was paid during the week ; the balance left was Rs. 2,09,63,174. There is in addition bullion tendered under Currency Act, valued at Rs. 27,22,232, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th April, 1877, was 765, being the same as in the preceding week, 242 more than the total of the week ending 11th April, 1876, and 363 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 258 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 59·63. There were 330 deaths from remittent fever, which is the same number as last week and 226 above the same period last year.

A BREACH OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Eurasian, named Richard Collymore, was brought up on remand and charged at the instance of the postal authorities of Bombay, under section 45 of the Indian Post Office Act 14 of 1866, with fraudulently retaining or making away with a post letter, which ought to have been delivered to one Charles Malvery. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little) the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of this case were stated in our yesterday's issue. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of the Revd. G. C. Reynell, Dhondoo Hurry, the post delivery peon, and also that of two other witnesses for the prosecution, named Martin, Barnett and Michael Francis, adjourned the further hearing of the case to this day, on the application of Mr. Cleveland, the prisoner in the meantime being remanded to jail.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—On Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, police constable Mahomed Jan Khan, doing duty in H.M.'s Common Jail, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, under section 37 of Bombay Act 2 of 1874, with conveying a letter from a prisoner, contrary to the regulations of the Jail. The circumstances are these. An Arab, named Mabrook, who was under sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment, caused a letter to be written by a Parsee prisoner, in which he asked his adopted son to send him two rupees. The letter was delivered through another prisoner to the policeman Mahomed Jan, who went with it to a house in Old Bengalpoora, where Mabrook's adopted son lived. The son pawned a silk turban with a Marwaree, and gave Mahomed Jan Re. 1-4 out of the money raised for his father at the Jail. The latter, however, received not a pie of the money. On his release from jail, he learned from his son the particulars of what had occurred. On Sunday last, seeing Mahomed Jan near the Khoja Durgah, Mabrook called upon him to account for the money that he had received from his (Mabrook's) son. A dispute arose between the two, of which Mr. Inspector Sweeney happened to be an observer from a distance. He guessed that something was wrong, and by questioning Mabrook and the jail sepoy, ascertained the particulars of the case. Mr. Sweeney made further enquiries into the matter, the result of which was to satisfy him of the correctness of Mabrook's statements. Mahomed Jan Khan was accordingly charged before the Magistrate, who sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

THE CAPTAIN HENRY MEMORIAL.

A MEETING was held yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Parsee Bazaar Street, of the subscribers to the Captain Henry Memorial Fund. The Hon'ble James Gibbs presided, and there were also present the Hon. S. S. Bengalee, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. Balfour, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Purcell.

Mr. Maclean, one of the honorary secretaries of the fund, said they had to report that the amount of the subscriptions promised was Rs. 9,842, and of this Rs. 9 562 had already been paid into the Bank, leaving only a balance of about Rs. 300 to be collected. The expenses incurred for the Town Hall meeting, and for advertising, &c. would amount to rather more than Rs. 270, so that there would be a balance of about Rs. 9,500 to be devoted to such object as the subscribers might decide. Perhaps he ought to mention that this amount had been collected in a very satisfactory manner. No efforts had been made to get subscriptions beyond sending the lists round to the different offices : everything had been done in a perfectly voluntary manner. It was suggested to him that some effort might be made to increase the amount, but he thought that course would have been disagreeable to the feelings of the late Captain Henry himself, who was a man of very independent spirit in such matters. That being the case, he (Mr. Maclean) thought the amount collected was very satisfactory, and that it showed a genuine desire of the people of Bombay to do honour to Captain Henry's memory. The only suggestion that had been made to the secretaries regarding the best means of applying the money was contained in a letter from Mr. T. Ormiston to the Secretary of the Sailors' Home, in which Mr. Ormiston wrote :—"I think it would be desirable that you should as honorary secretary of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, communicate with the honorary secretaries of Henry Memorial Fund regarding a memorial to the late president of the society. I do not know what the views of the Committee of the Memorial Fund may be, but I would suggest that a portion of the money raised might with propriety be expended in the purchase of a portrait of Captain Henry, to be hung in the library of the New Sailors' Home. Captain Henry was a sailor by profession and took a great interest in the Home, and was its first president, which office he held up to the time of his death."

The Chairman said that previous to entering the room he had heard no proposal from any one regarding the disposition of the money collected, but since he had heard the proposal contained in Mr. Ormiston's letter and the Hon'ble S. S. Bengalee had suggested that the balance of the fund remaining after the purchase of a portrait might be invested and the interest devoted yearly towards providing books, and periodicals, and such games as drafts, chess, backgammon, &c. for the use of the sailors in the Home. Mr. Bengalee had noticed that at present there was no provision of that description beyond what books and papers individual ladies and gentlemen might send. Inmates of the Home often lay on their beds all day with nothing to do, and it was thought a plan of this kind would have a very humanising and civilising effect on the sailors, as it would afford them some amusement of the same mind, and also perhaps some exercise for the body.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote suggested that if a library were established it should be called the Henry Library.

Mr. Mathew did not agree with the proposal, as there was the Sassoon Institute Library already existing in close proximity to the Sailors' Home, and he also thought a marble bust would be more durable and altogether a more suitable memorial than an oil painting.

The Chairman said there were two portraits in Messrs. Forbes and Company's offices which had been there more than 40 years. The cost of a bust would not be less than £200.

Mr. Gordon said an oil painting of Mr. Skinner, the first president of the Chamber of Commerce, which still hangs in the room, cost Rs. 1,800 originally, and was brought out in 1838.

Mr. Mowat said there had been some talk of establishing a hospital afloat in connection with the European General Hospital and he suggested that it might be well to retain the fund in hand to endow that institution.

The Chairman said he thought that would be rather endowing an idea. He did not think there was any chance of such a hospital being formed. Preparations had been made for a very good European General Hospital *pro. tem*, and for a very fine one hereafter. The matter had gone before the Secretary of State, who was required to give permission to knock down the remains of Fort St. George, which was set aside some 10 or 14 years ago, when there was a good deal of "funk" still left in Bombay for the European bankers and merchants to lodge their books, &c., in, on occasions when the natives should rise *en masse* and rush on the Fort—these were not his (Mr. Gibbs') own words, but the words of a solemn resolution. As the "funk' was now gone, and as the site was suitable for a European General Hospital, it was hoped the Government would be able to build one there, and if that plan was carried out, there would be no necessity for a hospital afloat, because the site was so very close to where sailors from ships in the harbour could be landed.

Mr. Mowat said he believed Dr. Thom had thought favourably of the idea, and it had been mentioned to him more than once.

The Chairman—That was, I think, when it was thought there was no possibility of getting a new European General Hospital.

Mr. Mowat.—Very likely.

After some further discussion, Mr. Mathew proposed and the Hon'ble Mr. Bengalee seconded the following resolution :—"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3 000 be set apart for the purchase of a bust of Capt. Henry to be placed in the Town Hall or the Municipal office, and that the balance of the Memorial Fund be assigned to the Sailors' Home, as a perpetual endowment, to be called the Henry Endowment, the annual interest on which shall be expended by the Managing Committee of the Home for the benefit of the sailors."

Mr. Mowat moved, and Mr. Parker seconded, an amendment to the effect that "picture" be substituted for "bust," and that the place for hanging it be the Sailors' Home instead of the Town Hall or Municipal office.

On the amendment being put to the vote it was lost by 7 to 4, and the original motion was carried.

It was further resolved, on the motion of the Hon'ble S. S. Bengalee, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, "That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to arrange for carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, viz :—the Hon. J. Gibbs, Messrs. F. Mathew, J. M. Maclean, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Raghunath Narayen Khote."

This resolution was also carried, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL.

(Before THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following cases were tried before his Lordship and a commmon jury :—

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Pitamber Gunput, a man who had been in jail on ten previous convictions, was charged with picking the pocket of Gunput Succaram of a purse containing Rs. 7 and six pies. Early in February last, prosecutor went to the Boree Bunder station with the view of proceeding to Poona, and was standing near the ticket office when the prisoner abstracted the purse from his jacket pocket and slipped away with it. A companion informed prosecutor of what he suspected ; and the prosecutor, on finding his purse gone, followed the prisoner, who thereupon dropped the purse and ran away. He was subsequently arrested by a policeman. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Ladkia Heroo, a fisherman, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Alla Bhama by striking him with a thick stick. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution ; the prisoner was undefended. The facts of the case are these. The prosecutor and prisoner are fishermen residing at Sion. Last year prisoner lost one of his sons from small-pox, and he attributed the death to the prisoner whom he threatened with his life when in liquor. On the 19th February last, prisoner and prosecutor were present at a funeral, from which prosecutor returned to his house about 1 P. M. Prisoner appeared to have gone to the house of a friend, where he drank country liquor. About 3 P.M., while prosecutor was alone in his house with his aged mother, prisoner went there with a thick stick, threw prosecutor down to the ground, sat on his knees, and belaboured him with the stick, breaking some of his ribs. Prosecutor became insensible. His mother went out of the house and raised a cry, but no one came to her son's assistance. Prisoner went away, and prosecutor was left in the house without any treatment during the night. The next morning his wife, on her return home from Sewree, brought a policeman, who removed prosecutor in a cart to the J. J. Hospital. There he remained a month under medical treatment, and was still suffering from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for four years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

CLOSING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES.

LAST week (on the 7th) Professor Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar delivered the closing lecture of the first series of philological lectures established in connection with the Bombay University as a lasting memorial of the late Dr. John Wilson. The subject of the first series is "Sanskrit and the Prakrit languages derived from it." As we gave an outline of the opening lecture, our readers will have some general idea of the scope which the course has taken. The four intermediate lectures, though at many points affording considerable interest appreciable by the uninstructed listener, were necessarily much occupied with strictly philological questions, many of them highly technical and abstruse ; therefore we did not feel called upon to offer any notes on these which could have had little attraction for the general reader. The closing lecture of the series stands in a different category ; and, though it did not comprise such frequent identification of historical eras and race migrations as some might look for—a deficiency, if such it was, that can easily be supplied by foot notes when the Professor publishes his course—its broad sweep of argument and criticism was such as the unlearned might readily follow, and we only regret that the inexorable pressure of commonplace daily affairs will prevent our giving more than a cursory outline of this very interesting final discourse.

The Professor began with the proposition—summarising long trains of reasoning and citation in former lectures—that the Vedic dialect of the Aryan tongue, after having lost many words and some of its forms, its nouns and roots arranged themselves under declensions and conjugations, and this became what the lecturer defined as Middle Sanskrit. Only then began the course of phonetic corruptions ; grammatical forms fell under the influence of undue generalisation or false analogy, some new words came into use and others became obsolete, and this was the stage when Pali prevailed which became the language of the southern Bhuddists and the Asoka inscriptions. Then arose the use of attributive expressions in place of verbal forms, many of which went out of use ; tenses and moods were reduced to three in the vernacular ; later came the elision of uninitial consonants and many aspirate words dropped ; a few new words of non-Sanskrit origin were taken up, and thus the Prakrits were formed. These again became subject to phonetic change, assimilated consonants were dropped, semi-vowels were used, declension and conjugation were mutilated, case relations came to be expressed by separate words and pronominal forms, and great liberties were taken with participles. Such was the position of the Prakrit tongues, as the lecturer considers, at the period when by rapid migrations or wars the Hindu people became segregated from each other by geographical boundaries and their several communities became strangers and foreigners to each other. Then arose the vernaculars which in their modern forms, we know as Hindi, Marathi, Guzerati, Sindhi and the rest. Such is the induction ; and the following is the lecturer's deduction, which indicates the course of his most special and distinctive line of argument—namely, the modern languages, as we see, are spoken dialects which have been transmitted orally ; they have in like manner descended from the Prakrits, which could only have been orally derived from the Sanskrit which must also have been a spoken language and popular tongue.

Here we bring out the Professor's *cheval de bataile* ; this is the gage he throws down to rival philologists. Professor Hayman Wilson, Mr. Beames and with him Dr. Vischel, dispute that even the Prakrits were spoken languages ; but in a clearly reasoned passage, based mainly on the internal evidence of the Sanskrit-Prakrit dramas, Professor Bhandarker seemed effectually to dispose of the notion that the Prakrits were merely book languages or conventional adaptations. This inference from the Sanskrit canons of dramatic composition which are extant was applied with much critical skill to this part of the argument. After this followed the most essential part of the lecture which consisted of a rigorous examination of the position taken by Professor Weber, by Mr. Beames in modified form, and incidentally—apparently not of set purpose—by Professor Max Müller, to wit, that in "Vedic time" there were several dialects of the common Aryan tongue, of which they seem to admit that the Vedic dialect was chief, then the Sanskrit (Bhasha) proper was constructed by the learned and composed into grammatical symmetry out of all the Aryan dialects including some already fast becoming obsolete. According to this theory, Sanskrit and the Prakrits had a concurrent existence if not coeval origin ; and this, as will be seen, is diametrically opposed to the historical sequence traced by the lecturer. The passage cited from Professor Weber read very smoothly ; and the weak place in the argument on which Professor Bhandarker put his finger in passing is sought to be strengthened by Mr. Beames with considerable ingenuity in passages given at length by the lecturer. In setting himself to turn the flank of these formidable opponents, the Professor took up one of the threads of his opening lecture in working out a close examination of what the term "dialect" really represents, and traced the conditions which arise from the conflicting principles of individuality and community, of segregation and association. He pointed out that Professor Weber and the rest have fixed their attention too exclusively on the particular national and political conditions under which modern German has grown up from and assimilated the Teutonic dialects of ancient Europe. The lecturer contended that it was a pure assumption to suppose that the conditions of Aryan society out of which Sanskrit arose were the same as those so habitually contemplated by historians of the West. As he had shown, the growth of dialects depend on certain tolerably well defined causes which might not and probably did not exist in High Asia at the remote period referred to. There is no necessity to suppose a plurality of dialects in connection with the Aryan migration. It might be only one section of that great branch of the human race that came into India ; or if there were different tribes they might have a common or strong conservative habit in language which induced them to retain tenaciously all the principal forms of their original common tongue. As one curious but well known instance of this linguistic conservatism the lecturer referred to Lithuania where the peasantry retain more and purer Aryan words and forms than do any other European people. In support of the argument for natural or self-acting sequence working through long periods of time as opposed to the notion of capricious divergence by dialects, it was pointed out that the difference in the several Asoka inscriptions and between the different Prakrits arise mainly from different pronunciation of particular letters, and the difference between the modern vernaculars and Prakrit is not nearly so wide as between the latter and the Vedic Sanskrit. As to the notion that Panini and the grammarians created Sanskrit out of the Prakrit and other dialects without having any vernacular basis to proceed upon, the lecturer argued that such a feat would be superhuman and is inconceivable. The notion, also, is inconsistent with the established distinction between the Vedic and the Bhasha, or popular Sanskrit, on which latter the classical Sanskrit is founded. Further, as regards the theory of the Brahmins having constructed their sacred language out of materials treasured up and handed down by tradition, including all the incalculable variety of case and verbal forms, such a task would require for its working out Brihaspali for a teacher and a thousand celestial years for its performance.

The lecturer then took up a quotation from the late Professor Childers's preface to his Pali dictionary, in which, adopting a metaphor of Professor Max Muller, Pali is spoken of as a younger sister of Sanskrit. The passage opens with the statement that two-fifths of the Pali words are identical in form with their Sanskrit equivalents, while most of the other third represent obvious corruptions from the same language, there being a few other words supposed to be derived from the Vedic or older Sanskrit. This passage gave occasion to Professor Bhandarkar to enter into an elaborate examination of certain Sanskrit and Pali words and forms through which we could not hope to follow him. The outcome of the argument was that the parent of Pali or that language in its uncorrupted state, though containing a few ancient forms not comprised in the classical Sanskrit, must be regarded as so similar to the latter that Pali must be regarded as not a sister but a daughter of Sanskrit.

The Professor then passed on to note the positive evidence which shows Sanskrit to have been a spoken language. This is chiefly derived from the writings of Yaska, Patanjali, and Panini, especially from the latter, whose frequent reference to spoken language and popular usage appears conclusive. Strong evidence was also deduced from an analysis of the term "Bhasha," originally a proper noun signifying "the speech" or "the spoken language," and which afterwards came to signify "explanation"—that is, into every day language. The Professor, though at a loss to conceive how some scholars could find it difficult to believe that Sanskrit was originally a vernacular, set himself to remove some of their difficulties. In reply to the objection that the excessive formal regularity of Sanskrit grammar seemed to render it too cumbrous for daily use, he pointed out that Sanskrit abounded in optional forms ; and that it was because its grammarians happened to have been the most thorough of any in the world that all the facts and forms of the language had been recorded and retained, and this great accumulation of forms gave its text books an unduly stiff and formidable appearance. It did not follow, and was not to be assumed, that all this equipment accompanied the daily business of life. The lecturer quoted a quaint dialogue (from Patanjali we believe) on which one of the parties tries to show that eternal felicity is dependent on correct speaking which can only be learned through the grammarians' *Shastra*. This and also another similar dialogue that followed were intended, as we inferred, to prove that there was a vernacular Sanskrit though the grammarians were the recognised authorities for "saving knowledge" of the correct speech. The grammarians of that period, said the Professor, used one language, but many forms that subsist in the Pali are referred to as common amongst the vulgar—comparable as any of our county provincialisms to the Queen's English. Here the lecturer drew an important distinction between Pali and the Prakrits. The latter, said he, assumed a more fixed character and were distributed over much wider areas. Bhuddism using Pali as the then speech of the common people, absorbed it into its religious organism and thus the language and the creed were driven out of India together, while the Prakrits being secular and neutral, remained.

In giving a *resume* of the chronology of his subject, Professor Bhandarker started with the proposition that classical Sanskrit is in the same phonetic condition as the Vedic dialect from which it sprung, and was spoken by the Indian Aryans through long centuries. In the assimilation of conjunct consonants by the Pali he finds a similar process to that by which through the barbarian races of ancient Italy, the Roman Latin gradually grew into Italian. The Pali corruptions distinctly indicate the attempt of a foreign and lower race to pronounce Sanskrit. It is known that the Aryan immigrant came into contact with other races some of which were gradually taken up into the Aryan community, but marked off as Sudras. Gradually, through marriage of Sudra women, the ruder indigenous race came to have more influence in the language and customs of the invaders, and thus Pali became the general speech of the illiterate masses of the then gradually amalgamating community. Up to the time of Asoka, or even that of Patanjali, no extensive inroad of Desya or non-Aryan words or any great phonetic changes are observable. Patanjali belongs to the middle of the second century before the Christian era and Asoka to the third. The Professor described the area covered by the Pali as extending from the Hindu Kush to the borders of the Marathi country—but in spreading to this distance it had come in contact with other tribes whose speech reacting on it and the Sanskrit resulted in the Prakrits.

Katyayana, the next high philological authority previous to Patanjali, the Professor placed on the period of the Nundas—that is, in the former portion of the fourth century, B. C. Accepting Dr. Goldstucker's searching analysis, he places Panini in the eighth century, B. C., and Yaska a short time only before that. Though Pali, or a dialect very similar to it, as affirmed by the Professor, was the language of the common people from the time of Katyayana down to Patanjali, he placed its origin at a period considerably earlier than that of the former of these worthies. The Asoka inscriptions indicate a tendency towards Magadha which became one of the more prominent Prakrits. These he spoke of as rising in the earlier centuries of our era, and as still being spoken dialects of the illiterate classes at the later time when the drama of Sakuntala and other such classics were composed. The modern vernaculars he believed to have assumed a distinctive character about the tenth century. Marathi he traces in copperplate inscriptions of that era, and Hindi in the contemporary works of Chand.

In closing the lecture the Professor pleaded that he had been compelled to compress vast numbers of facts into a comparatively small space, but after all had found himself compelled to omit several passages. Considering the necessarily dry and laboured character of the lectures, he felt under personal obligations to those who had so patiently listened to him and especially to those who had attended the whole course.

Whilst we do not think there was need for the learned Professor to ask excuse for the elaboration and painstaking working out of his several recondite and often highly technical arguments, we venture to think he would have done both himself and the subject more justice by spreading his matter over eight or nine lectures. There is no restriction as to the number of lectures in the course except that there shall not be less than six. Professor Bhandarkar's successors would do well to take a hint under this head. As to the attendance, which at the opening lecture was all that could be expected, it soon settled down to from two to four score, which is perhaps as many as could be looked for when it is considered that those amongst Hindu residents who are best able to appreciate the subject are most of them engaged in official duties, laborious professions or in commerce. Still we were rather surprised not to see present more of the class indicated ; and though the students, forming the chief part of the audience, seemed to closely follow the lecturer, we rather regretted to observe that note-taking was conspicuous by its absence. Though the course will doubtless be published, it must be many months before the young men present can have access to the printed lectures ; and, meantime, they must lose much of that educational advantage which this course—the first of its kind in India—was intended to confer upon them. That very few Europeans attended was only to be expected ; but we venture to think that the University authorities fell somewhat short of their duty in respect of the inauguration of the Wilson Philological Lectureship. Though no President was required, it would only have been fitting for the Vice-Chancellor to have attended in that character (we do not mean in costume) at the first lecture, and to have deputed some member of the Syndicate to have attended each of the others. The Registrar of the University (Rev. D. C. Boyd) did duly attend the whole course, somewhat, we presume, as a recorder or attestator.

As to the special place which Professor Bhandarker's course when published will be likely to take in the current philological controversies of the day, it would be presumptuous in us to express an opinion. It may, however, be permitted us to remark that this philological lectureship, now part of the Bombay University's functions, judging from the character and scope of its first course, appears to us to accord with remarkable oppositeness to an expression in His Excellency Lord Lytton's Convocation address—namely, that the chief purpose of a University is that it should be—"a reservoir of research."

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Wednesday afternoon last at the company's mills, Chinchpoogly, to receive the directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1876 ; to declare a dividend ; to elect directors and to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presided ; and about forty other shareholders were present.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, in reviewing the past year's operations addressed the shareholders as follows :—

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to meet you here again to-day, and before you hear the directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1876, I wish briefly to address you. It is very gratifying to me to have to tell you that our net profits during the year amount to about Rs. 3,25,153-12-8 which you will admit is a very respectable figure, and which will enable you to give due credit to those who are charged with the management of your company's affairs, for the care and attention with which they have performed their duties. Gentlemen, you are aware that, for the half year ending 30th June last, we paid you an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 80 per share. Now we propose giving you the same dividend for the second half of the year,—*i. e.*, 16 per cent. We have come to this resolution after the most mature deliberation. Let me assure you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to recommend a still higher figure, but regard for your company's permanent interests and stability precludes the possibility of my doing so. I maintain that 16 per cent. per annum is not only a very respectable, but at the same time a most reasonable return on your investments, and I have no doubt *bona fide* investors will content themselves with this dividend and appreciate the solicitude of the directors to do all in their power to strengthen the position of the company by increasing its reserve fund. Even at the risk of harping on the same string from year to year, I submit that if you have your permanent benefit at heart, you cannot do better than increase your reserve fund, as much as possible, and when you have done that, do not stop there but go on starting and strengthening other providential funds, such as the "Building and Machinery Deterioration Fund," and the all-important "Insurance Fund." When these funds are sufficiently large, it will be full time for you to draw, in the shape of dividends, the whole of a year's nett earnings, only allowing a few thousands to be carried forward to each half year's account. But, gentlemen, as yet your "Reserve Fund" amounts only to two and a quarter lacs, your "Building and Machinery Deterioration Fund" is but in its infancy, and your "Insurance Fund" is yet to be created. How can you, then, fairly expected to draw a larger dividend than 16 per cent. if you have an eye to your best interests? I have been obliged to dwell at some length on this subject, as I am informed that an attempt is about to be made here to-day to set aside the directors' recommendation and to obtain a larger dividend. I do not know who is about to make such an attempt, but I know that, within the last week or two, the assistance of a few unwary shareholders has been sought by some person or persons with the view to better carry out his or their shortsighted policy. But I for one, and the directors in a body, will think it incumbent on us to strenuously oppose and thwart this suicidal policy, and I am sanguine that we shall not lack your support, for I have no hesitation in saying that I see amongst you so many intelligent, far-seeing, and thrifty-business men, capable of distinguishing between what is actually and permanently good for them, and what is only

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a transient benefit. There are, as you know, at present many concerns in Bombay that are hardly able to return from four to five per cent. to their shareholders, and yet we see contentment there. We pay not four, nor eight, nor twelve, but sixteen per cent., and yet I am surprised to see that some of our shareholders are grumbling, but they forget how necessary it is to lay by as much as you can for a rainy day when it is possible to do so. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I beg that you will give your serious attention to the subject matter of the 4th, 5th, and 6th paras of the report in reference to the new machinery recently ordered out from England, and the building operations that are now going on at the mill. The 4th para. states at full length the several reasons which have made it imperative to purchase a new piece of ground and construct thereon a second water tank and a range of rooms for the accommodation of the fire brigade lately formed. And the reasons which have induced the directors to add 10 new carding engines, 2 intermediate frames, and 1 Crighton's opener to your existing stock of machinery, are embodied in the 5th para; so that I have hardly to say anything more on the subject beyond this, that those shareholders who are earnestly desirous of seeing their mill property improved and assessed, at the same time, at figures consistent with its present market value, will not but cordially support the resolution arrived at by the board and referred to in para 6th, as to the wisdom and apparent advantage of gradually wiping off the entire outlay on the new works and machinery on a scale commensurate with the nett profits which the company may earn in future years.

The Secretary then read the directors' report, the principal points in which were referred to in the Chairman's opening address. The new steam fire engine has been tested and found to be a first-class instrument for the service it is expected to render. A dozen employes at the mill have been formed into a small fire brigade and told off for the duty; and arrangements are now in progress for their drill. These men will be located, day and night, in a range of rooms on the mill premises. No additional expense will be incurred in the keeping of the brigade beyond an increase of a rupee or two to the wages the men now composing it earn. Considering that the mill is only partly insured, this additional provision made for its safety would, the directors believed, go a great way to minimize risks.

It was then proposed by the Chairman that the audited statement of accounts made up for the year ending 31st December 1876, and the directors' report now read to the meeting, be and they are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, in seconding the resolution, said that after hearing the report and the opening remarks of the Chairman, he thought the shareholders would be of opinion that the way in which the affairs of the mill had been managed reflected the greatest credit on the management. The manner in which the operations had been carried on showed that the directors looked not only to the temporary and transient prosperity of the mills, but really to its permanent, its progressive prosperity. The respectable gentlemen into whose hands the conduct of affairs was entrusted were all business men, and the improvements which they had made were to be expected from their experience and business habits.

Mr. Rustomjee P. Billimoria said he wanted to get some information regarding the accounts. What was the production of the mill—what were the average prices of cotton and of cloth sold—and what was the waste? This information had been withheld from the shareholders since the formation of the new company. It was desirable that this information should be supplied; and Mr. Rustomjee recommended that the directors should give it in future accounts.

The chairman—These are matters for the consideration of the board; and if the shareholders wish it, the information will be given. Have you any formal proposition to make?

Mr. Rustomjee—No formal proposition. I have no wish to make a formal proposition for certain reasons which I cannot now mention. But I have made enquiries into these matters, and taken great trouble in doing so.

Mr. Bhickajee N Pallonjee—Mr. Chairman, I propose that we vote a statue to Mr. Rustomjee Billimoria for the trouble he has taken. (A laugh.

The Chairman—One at a time, gentlemen.

Mr. Rustomjee—You say in your report that an attempt would be made to propose a large dividend. What are your grounds for saying so?

The chairman—It is not stated in the report. It was stated in my opening remarks. Don't mislead the shareholders, please.

Mr. Rustomjee—I may have made a mistake, but I don't mislead the shareholders Why do you say so?

The Chairman—Go on.

Mr. Rustomjee—Will you give your reasons for the statement?

The Chairman—I am not bound to give you reasons. I simply mentioned to the shareholders a report that had reached me.

Mr. Rustomjee—It is a false report.

Mr. Bhickajee N. Pallonjee.—They are all false reports. You are always bringing false reports here.

Mr. Rustomjee then asked for information about tenders of stores and the way in which tenders were accepted.

The Chairman said the way in which tenders were accepted was certainly the business of the directors. As to the item referred to it was in the last year's accounts, which had been passed; and Mr. Rustomjee could not ask those accounts to be reopened.

Mr. Rustomjee asked that a committee of enquiry be appointed, and put further questions relating to the accounts, which were answered by the company's accountant.

Mr. Merwanjee Mody complained of his tender for stores, which was the lowest, not being accepted.

The Secretary said if every tenderer came before the meeting as a grievance-monger, he did not know where would be the position of the directors. Now, the fact was that the tender actually accepted was one per cent. lower than that of Mr. Mody.

After some further discussion, the Chairman's proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, seconded by Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and carried unanimously, That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share for the half year ending 31st December 1876 be declared payable on and after Saturday, the 14th day of April 1877 to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register of the company on the 27th day of March 1877, on production of the share certificates.

It was next proposed by Mr. Bapubhai Cilidas, and seconded by Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee, That Messrs. Bhai Jeewanjee and Soonderdass Jadowjee be and they are hereby elected directors of the company.

Mr. Rustomjee Billimoria.—Mr. Soonderdas Jadowjee is a partner of the agents' firm and is receiving a commission, and is by the articles of association disqualified from becoming a director.

The Chairman—Mr. Soonderdas says he receives no commission as you allege; and the opinion of the company's solicitor (Mr. Payne, who was present at the meeting,) is that you have your remedy in a court of justice if you are not satisfied. It would be impossible for the directors to hold a court of justice here and to dispose of matters of this kind.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried, Mr. Rustomjee being the only dissentient.

It was proposed by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Chinoy, That Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Bapubhai Callidas, and Nanabhoy Ruttonjee Chichgar be elected auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each.

Mr. H. A. Suntok asked if there was any necessity for three auditors? He had never seen three auditors appointed in any other company.

The Chairman—Do you propose an amendment?

Mr. Suntok answered in the negative; and the proposition was, on being put to the vote, carried with but two dissentients.

Proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntok, seconded by Mr Tapidas Varjdas, and carried, That the best thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the directors and the secretary for their very able management of the company's affairs during the year under report.

Proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, seconded by Mr Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia, and carried That the best thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the agents of the company for the very satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A MORMON MASSACRE.

(Pall Mall Gazette March 23.)

The Mormon bishop, John D. Lee, who was to be executed to-day for his share in the massacre of 120 Californian emigrants at Mountain Meadow, Utah, in 1857, has made a written confession implicating thirty other Mormons. He alleges that Brigham Young approved of the murder, and bound all the participators to secrecy, reporting it as the act of the Indians.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre, as it was called, followed soon after the murder of a Mormon elder named Pratt by a San Francisco merchant whose wife Pratt had induced to elope with him. President Buchanan had also recently appointed a new governor to succeed Brigham Young, and had, it was known, ordered a force to be sent to Utah to suppress any possible resistance that might be offered. These two events are supposed to have led to the massacre. The emigrant train which was attacked was on its way from Arkansas to California, and was one of the largest which had then started for the far West. They halted at Salt Lake City for supplies, but were refused them, and after some delay they left the city, and started on their long march across the plains. About four days afterwards they encamped in a valley called Mountain Meadow, where they were attacked by a number of white men disguised as Indians, who opened fire upon them with rifles. The emigrants returned the fire, and the fight was kept up for five days, when the emigrants for want of water were compelled to surrender, their assailants promising to spare the lives of their prisoners and escort them out of the country. They then laid down their arms and marched out of their encampment, but had not gone far when at a signal the Mormons, who were commanded by Lee, opened fire on them, and the whole party, with the exception of a few children, were killed. It was for some time supposed that the crime was actually committed by Indians, but the truth gradually leaked out from the statements of men who had become disgusted with the Mormon system, and at the trial of Lee it was proved that the murder of the emigrants was the execution of a well-laid plan ordered by the Mormon council. A condemned criminal having by the laws of the territory the right to choose whether he should die by hanging, beheading, or shooting, Lee chose the latter form of death, and was accordingly sentenced to be shot.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PREACHING.

(Daily News, March 23.)

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., was present yesterday afternoon at a conference on "Pew and Pulpit," held at the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, Dr. Joseph Parker in the chair.

After speeches from the Chairman, Mr. Paton, Mr. El Johnson, from the United States, and other gentlemen, there were loud calls for Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone, who was most warmly cheered said—If I rise to say a few words upon this interesting occasion, I assure you that my main purpose—perhaps it ought to be my only purpose—is to convey to your minds the great respect and sympathy which I feel for the aim of these meetings. (Cheers.) We are here upon common ground. (Cheers.) If there are differences among us, I am one of those who think it is the business of any man of a manful character to sink those differences upon proper occasions; only let him upon all occasions take care those differences never become to him a cause of bitterness or evil speaking. But we are here upon common ground with a great and mighty function, belonging from the first especially, almost exclusively, to revealed religion; a function the efficacy of which must undoubtedly depend in the main upon the matter which is preached. (Hear, hear.) We are here as Christians—and you are fitter, I have no doubt, to impress that upon me—and it is the preaching of Christ our Lord which is the secret and substance, and the centre and heart of all preaching. Not merely of facts about him and notions about Him, but of His person, His work, His character, and His simple yet unfathomable sayings—here is the secret and art of preaching. I am not here to touch upon those solemn portions of the subject, which are more fitly in the hands of others. As I understand it, you purpose proceeding upon this conception, which I take to be a true one, that independently of its great and sacred aim, and of the matter to be taught, preaching is an art, and that in the careful consideration of that art lie many secondary, but not unimportant measures for the more complete and perfect attainment of that end. (Cheers.) With these we are all familiar. We know that the word not in its theoretical sense, but as the briefest mode of expressing the art of business and conversation—the word in man is a great instrument of power. As long as three thousand years ago, among those ancient forefathers of the Greek nations, from whom we have still in many things much to learn, and in whom we find a multitude of points of sympathy, it is most remarkable that the great orator, the great poet, who has commemorated their deeds, and who lived in a time of turbulence and war, nevertheless places one other instrument of power upon a level with the sword, and that is the word proceeding from the mouth of man. (Cheers.) Well, now, this word has to be consecrated to aims most high and solemn, which were in great part hidden from the men of those days; but the more high and solemn the aim the greater ought to be the care that the means for attaining such an end are carefully considered and wisely employed. (Cheers.) Now, it is difficult on this occasion to avoid, yet I am unwilling to assume, the character of a critic, for it appears we have only the choice of criticising the preacher, or criticising the hearer; but I cannot avoid expressing my strong concurrence in that which was said by your respected pastor, Dr. Parker, and by Mr. Sawyer, I think that upon the whole—at least I speak of the religious body with which I am chiefly conversant—I think the pulpit gets somewhat less than justice from those who sit beneath it. (Cheers.) Anyhow that complaint of common places is a complaint, doubtless, very often urged with truth, but sometimes urged without sufficient warranty of justification. Dr. Parker has well told us that the most essential elements and constituents of life are in those common places of life; and while he spoke I bethought myself of what I take to be the truth, that the real reason, in a large number of cases, though I by no means say in all, why the declaration from the pulpit are thought to be common places is because there is some deficiency in that healthy appetite by which they ought to be received by the pew. (Loud cheers.) He reminded me of an illustration which I think is apposite in one of the short but beautiful poems by Gray—and Gray never wrote anything that was not beautiful—in which he describes the case of an invalid whose recovered health just enables him to go forth from his home and return to the beginnings at least of common life—

> The common air, the sun, the skies,
> To him were opening paradise.

What can be more common than the air, the sun, the skies? But to him they were "opening paradise"—not because they were anything more in themselves than they were for multitudes who wander under them unheeding and ungrateful, but because by the stern lesson of his privations he had learned how precious they were, and returning energy and health made him know the high value of these blessings, and so I am convinced that in proportion as that healthy appetite can be encouraged and stimulated, the range of these complaints of "commonplaces" will be greatly and materially narrowed. (Cheers) I deny not that there are cases in which it may apply. But here I will remind you of an old couplet of one of our sacred poets—I mean the excellent George Herbert, "The worst of preachers have something good; if all want sense, God takes a text and preacheth patience." (Cheers.) So much for the subject of common places. I will venture to say one word upon another subject, but it will be one word only—(cheers)—for it is too vast to be touched upon except incidentally—that is, the subject of the relation of the office of preaching to science. There are some who are connected with science who seem to think it is a part of their mission to put an end to preaching. My belief is that as long as mankind subsists preaching and science will both have their places in the field of life, and if I were to wager I would just as readily wager in favour of the longevity of preaching as I would on the longevity of science. I will venture to say as much as this, and I hope it will not be misunderstood. I quite comprehend that it is no part of the ordinary business of preaching to puzzle and disturb men's minds by wandering into questions which are, for them to a great extent, and in the majority of cases, abstract and speculative questions, laying outside their path of life, and outside of their path of duty in life. But when I ask myself why is it at this moment that the tone of so many professors of science is so harsh, so unkindly, and so domineering towards that precious gem and jewel, religion which is the hope of human kind, I cannot but admit to myself that it is in part a reaction from a state of things; and that those who have believed in religion, and professed religion, and even taught religion, have in various ways been not sufficiently careful at all times to avoid placing stumbling-blocks in the way of their brethren, and by factitious modes of representing Divine truth, by those accretions of opinion adhering to the body of the Gospel, which growing by a process of nature, and not belonging exclusively to the Roman Catholic Church, or to any Church in particular—(cheers)—which by the process of nature are ever in necessary growth, and which there is a tendency in us too much to treat perhaps as portions of the Gospel, they only perhaps tend to obscure, and even bar the way in many enlightened minds. I am persuaded that it is a precept of great practical importance that not only the substance of the thing taught but the manner of the thing taught, should be continuously studied; that the precept not to offend "one of their little ones" should be remembered in its application, not merely to those who know themselves to be little ones, but to all who are little ones in reference to Divine truth and knowledge, even if they be rich in the cultivation and sciences that this world can give them. One word upon a question which must be familiar to all who are conversant with this great function—the question of preparation—(cheers)—and here we come upon ground that is common to secular and to Divine oratory. We are all agreed that there cannot be too much preparation, if it be of the right kind. No doubt it is the preparation of matter—it is the accumulation and thorough digestion of knowledge, it is the forgetfulness of personal and selfish motives, it is the careful consideration of method, it is that a man shall make himself as a man suited to speak to men, rather than be should make himself as a machine ready to deliver to man certain preconceived words. (Cheers.) In that kind of preparation I hope we are continually advancing. As far as I can understand, in the Nonconformist churches as well as in the Church of England, a continually increasing attention is devoted to this subject. It is felt that he who takes upon himself this great and elevated function ought to be, as a scribe, "well instructed in the knowledge of God, and bringing forth out of this treasures things new and things old." With regard to this use of the preparation, as distinct from the methodical collection and delivery of words, there is plenty of authority all the world over. It is now nearly 40 years—at any rate it is more than 30 years—since it fell to my lot to make the acquaintance of a man who has been often and favourably heard here for his uprightness and learning in this country during late years—I mean the celebrated professor of Munich, Dr. Dollinger. And he said to me at the time, "Depend upon it, if the Church of England is to make way, and be a thoroughly national Church—(he did not speak of competition with Nonconformists at all, but in its relation to the great bulk and body of the people)—they must give up the practice of preaching from written sermons." He told me this rather as indicating a local usage at Munich. He said—"We have a principle among us that where there are difficulties in obtaining what I may call free preaching unwritten sermons by the ordinary machinery, we resort to extraordinary machinery. The parishes of those places are all of them filled up by native priests—priests belonging to the district—but it so happens that they are not ready speakers, and in consequence the usage has been adopted, and is now the regular rule, that while there is one of the natives who is the priest of the parish and carries on its ordinary labours there is invariably chosen a lecturer who preaches to the people of the church." But do not let us suppose that if that principle is to be adopted there will be a smaller necessity for knowledge and cultivation on the part of those who are to preach. On the contrary, if they are to preach extempore, without knowledge, study, thought, and cultivation, as well as those high and more sanctifying means which every right-minded preacher will adopt, they will be as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," and no better. (Cheers.) It is only out of the full heart and well-furnished mind that good extemporaneous preaching can proceed. There was a little criticism made upon Dr. Parker, to which, in answer, he showed a skill in fence and a power of repartee that give one a very clear belief that beings a good and efficacious preacher does not imply any deficiency in the art of self-defence. (Loud laughter.) That leads me to the point of personal peculiarities of preachers. These personal peculiarities, no doubt, ought to be kept within bounds, but depend upon it they ought not to be altogether renounced. When you come to a really considerable preacher, you will not find one of them who has not distinctive marks, just as you will never find one humane face that is worth the wearing, that has not got in some shape or other some distinctive marks. If I go back myself upon remarkable preachers whom I have heard I have heard Dr. Newman, about 40 years ago. Dr. Newman lived at that time before the era of the controversies with which his name is connected—but controversy or no controversy, battle or no battle, a man like Dr. Newman, with his deep piety and his remarkable gifts of mind, could not but be a great object of interest. Dr. Newman, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, was looked upon rather with prejudice as what is termed a Low Churchman, but was very much respected for his character and his known ability. He was then the vicar of St. Mary's at Oxford, and used to preach there. Without ostentation, or effort, but by simple excellence he was continually drawing undergraduates more and more around him. Now Dr. Newman's manner in the pulpit was one of which, if you considered it in its separate parts, you would arrive at very unsatisfactory conclusions. There was not very much change in the inflexion of the voice; action there was none; his sermons were read, and his eyes were always on his book; and all that, you will say, is against efficiency in preaching. Yes, but take the man as a whole, and there was a stamp and a seal upon him, there was a solemn music and sweetness in the tone, there was a completeness in the figure taken together with the tone and with the manner which made even his delivery, such as I have described it, singularly attractive. Well, now, I will make a great jump and go to a very notable and very admirable man—I mean Dr. Chalmers. I have heard Dr. Chalmers preach and lecture, and I think I have heard him speak. Well, now, I being a man of Scoth blood, I am very much attached to Scotland, and like even the Scotch accent, but not the Scotch accent of Dr. Chalmers. Undoubtedly the accent of Dr. Chalmers in preaching and delivery was a considerable impediment. Nothwithstanding that it was all overborne by the power of the man in preaching—overborne by his power, which melted into harmony with all the adjuncts and incidents of the man as a whole, so much so, that although I would have said the accent of Dr. Chalmers was distasteful, yet in Dr. Chalmers himself I would not have had it altered in the smallest degree. I will take another example. I am afraid no one here even recollects hearing of Mr. Shiel. If nobody recollects him, there is nothing to which I can appeal to, but if you will consider a tin kettle battered about from place to place, producing a succession of sounds as it knocked first against one side and then against the other, that is really one of the nearest approximations that I can make—(laughter)—of my remembrance of the voice of Mr. Shiel. And there, again, in anybody else I would not, if it had been in my choice, like to have listened to that voice, but in him I would not have changed it, for it was part of a most remarkable whole, and nobody ever felt it painful when they listened to it. He was a great orator, and an orator of much preparation—I believe carried even to words—with a very vivid imagination and an enormous power of language, and of strong feeling. There was a peculiar character, a sort of halfwildness in his aspect and delivery, and his whole figure, and his delivery, and his voice, and his manner were all in such perfect keeping one with another that they formed a great parliamentary picture; and although it is now 35 years since I heard Mr. Shiel my recollection of him is just as vivid as if I had been listening to him to-day. Therefore I hope that these individualities will never be too much discountenanced, and never altogether forgotten. This all runs up into the general principle—Let the preacher never forget the reality of the man, let him never become a conventional being, let him never adopt what—you won't misunderstand me if I use a homely phrase—is the mere slang of religion; for there is a slang in religion—that is to say, there is an illegitimate growth or vulgarity and dialect in religion as in everything else. Let him retain his reality as a man, and in proportion to the sense he entertains of the immeasurable dignity and power of the office he has to fill and the instrument he has to wield, let him extend a proportionate and corresponding care on the cultivation, aye, of the very smallest incidental qualities that he thinks may contribute to the fuller accomplishment of his work. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid applause.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

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GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

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12 " .... 5 " "

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At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c, &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY ONE that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonials from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

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"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

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W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

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17th November, 1876.

"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES'
FAR-FAMED
PEPSINE MIXTURE,
The only Cure for
INDIGESTION.

Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."

THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion	Pains between the Shoulders
Heartburn	Loss of Appetite
Wind	Dejection of Food
Acidity	Bitterness in the Mouth
Giddiness	Jaundice
Headache	Redness in the Face
Liver Complaint	Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of bile, neutralises acidity, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up taken in the morning after excess of eating or drinking. Price Re. 1-8 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.

—WAGSTAFF, Esq., Droitwich, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £50 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines, but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."

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BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!

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HOREHOUND AND LINSEED LINCTUS,
THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
Is warranted to Cure

Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influences on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes as its effects are so magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Re. 1-8 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

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MRS. ANDREWS 21, Kenion-Street, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough immediately I gave some to my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."

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Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints.......... Rs. 16 0
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A NATURAL
PURE, NATURAL, MINERAL
EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

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Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour .... each	5 8	The above with Extra Super Long Cloth .... Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuff's .... each	3 12	Wove or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk .... each	8 8
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Collars made expressly for Indian Washing.

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CIGARETTES FOR THE MILLION!!!
ALL TASTES SERVED.

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Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
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Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
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1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance..........Rs. 150, 145 and 140
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	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown..........	7 0
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LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

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THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

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